

LOS ANGELES COUNTY COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT
SUMMARY OF REVISIONS
CHAPTER 9 – OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL

Section 9.2.8 Page 3	Updated the definition for the term “Export Need/Out-of-County Disposal Capacity Need”.
Section 9.2.24 Page 5	Updated the definition for the term “Tipping Fee”, see below: Refers to a fee for unloading or dumping waste at a solid waste management facility . the rate charged for each ton of solid waste disposed at landfills.
Section 9.6.2.1 Pages 10 and 11	Updated the write-up for “Waste-by-Rail System in Los Angeles County” to omit “Eagle Mountain” landfill.
Section 9.8.1.2 Page 18	Updated the write-up to the “Proposed New Out-of-County Class III Landfills (located in California) Potentially Available for Out-of-County Disposal” to exclude “Eagle Mountain” landfill.
Section 9.10 Page 20	Revised the title and the write-up for “Opportunity for Out-of-County Disposal”.
Table 9-2 Pages 28 and 29	Removed “Eagle Mountain” landfill from the table.
Table 9-3 Page 33	Removed “Eagle Mountain” landfill from the table.
Pages 50-51 Fact Sheet and Figures	Removed the factsheet and figure for “Eagle Mountain” landfill.

CHAPTER 9 OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL

9.1 PURPOSE

As the disposal capacity within Los Angeles County (County) continues to diminish, and the siting of new and/or expansion of existing Class III landfills becomes increasingly difficult, development of out-of-County disposal becomes more essential to supplement in-County disposal capacity.

This Chapter describes how jurisdictions in the County may utilize out-of-County Class III landfills in California, to offset the deficiency in in-County disposal capacity and meet their solid waste management goals during the 15-year planning period from 2014 to 2029). This Chapter also describes the existing and proposed new out-of-County Class III landfills that may be relied upon to provide the additional disposal capacity.

Furthermore, since dependence on out-of-County disposal to address any potential shortfall in the County's disposal capacity during the 15-year planning period may present serious health and safety, as well as economic risks to jurisdictions in the County, the limitations of the out-of-County disposal option must be properly considered, and well understood. As such, this Chapter also describes the limitations of out-of-County disposal as a means of guaranteeing reliable and economical solid waste disposal capacity to serve the needs of all residents and businesses in the County.

The contents of this Chapter are drawn from California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 9, Article 6.5, Section 18755 (a), (b), and (c) and Section 18756.5 (b)(2); and discussed in **Section 9.3** of this Chapter.

9.2 DEFINITIONS

Below are definitions of key terms used in this Chapter. For a more complete listing of definitions and acronyms, please refer to the Glossary of Terms and List of Acronyms at the beginning of this document.

9.2.1 Available Out-of-County Disposal Capacity

Refers to the amount of solid waste generated in Los Angeles County that can be accepted by out-of-County Class III landfills in California potentially available for out-of-County disposal of solid waste from Los Angeles County.

9.2.2 Construction, Demolition, and Inert (CDI) Debris Processing Facility

Refers to a site that receives any combination of construction and demolition debris, and Type A inert debris per operating day for the purposes of storage, handling, transferring, or processing. Type A inert debris includes, but is not limited to, concrete (including fiberglass or steel reinforcing bar embedded in

the concrete), fully cured asphalt, crushed glass, fiberglass, asphalt or fiberglass roofing shingles, brick, slag, ceramics, plaster, and clay products. The facilities listed in the CSE under the CDI category are only those construction and demolition (C&D) debris recycling facilities in Los Angeles County classified as CDI facilities in the Solid Waste Information System (SWIS) database. For a complete list of the C&D recycling facilities in Los Angeles County, see the Los Angeles County Construction and Demolition Debris Recycling and Reuse Program website at http://dpw.lacounty.gov/epd/CD/cd_attachments/Recycling_Facilities.pdf.

9.2.3 Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall

Refers to the daily amount of solid waste in need of disposal in excess of the in-County and available out-of-County disposal capacity.

9.2.4 Disposal

Defined in PRC, Section 40192 as: “(a) Except as provided in subdivisions (b) and (c), ‘solid waste disposal,’ ‘disposal,’ or ‘dispose’ means the final deposition of solid wastes onto land, into the atmosphere, or into the waters of the state. (b) For purposes of Part 2 (commencing with Section 40900), ‘solid waste disposal,’ ‘dispose,’ or ‘disposal’ means the management of solid waste through landfill disposal, transformation, or EMSW conversion, at a permitted solid waste facility, unless the term is expressly defined otherwise. (c) For purposes of Chapter 16 (commencing with Section 42800) and Chapter 19 (commencing with Section 42950) of Part 3, Part 4 (commencing with Section 43000), Part 5 (commencing with Section 45000), Part 6 (commencing with Section 45030), and Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 47901) of Part 7, ‘solid waste disposal,’ ‘dispose,’ or ‘disposal’ means the final deposition of solid wastes onto land. Also defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 18720 (17) as ‘the management of solid waste through landfilling or transformation at permitted solid waste facility.’”

9.2.5 Disposal Capacity Need

See "Disposal Capacity Shortfall", or "Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall".

9.2.6 Disposal Facility

Defined in California Public Resources Code (PRC), Section 40121 as “a facility or location where disposal of solid waste occurs, or an EMSW conversion facility”.

9.2.7 Export Agreement

Refers to a negotiated agreement between a jurisdiction or its waste hauler and a solid waste disposal facility owner/operator for a solid waste disposal facility located outside that jurisdiction.

9.2.8 Export Need/Out-of-County Disposal Capacity Need

Refers to the difference between the amount of solid waste generated within (and/or imported into) Los Angeles County that needs to be disposed after waste diversion and alternative technology processes (e.g., conversion technology [and transformation](#)) have been utilized, and the available disposal capacity of permitted in-County landfills and transformation facilities [is not sufficient](#).

9.2.9 Flow Controls

Refer to legal provisions that allow state and local governments to designate the places where municipal solid waste (MSW) is taken for processing, treatment, or disposal. Flow controls may take the form of a “wasteshed” restriction, limits on the amount of waste from individual jurisdictions, host fees, and/or outright bans on the importation of solid waste.

9.2.10 Host Fees

Refer to fees paid by one jurisdiction to another jurisdiction for the privilege of utilizing their landfills for the disposal of solid waste. The fee is paid by waste haulers on each ton of solid waste disposed.

9.2.11 Intermodal

Refers to the transport of freight by two or more modes of transportation (e.g., rail to truck, ship to rail, etc.).

9.2.12 Intermodal Facility

Refers to a site consisting of tracks, lifting equipment, and a control point for the transfer of solid waste by means that involve rail transport (e.g., rail to truck, ship to rail, etc.), or vice versa.

9.2.13 Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)

Refers to a solid waste facility where solid wastes or recyclable materials are sorted or separated, by hand or by use of machinery, for the purposes of recycling, composting, or use as feed stock for alternative technology facilities.

9.2.14 Planning Period

Refers to the 15-year planning period defined to begin with the year in which the CSE is prepared or revised. For the purpose of the CSE, “Planning Period” refers to the period beginning in the year 2014 and ending in the year 2029.

9.2.15 Processing Station

Defined in PRC, Section 40200 as (a) “those facilities utilized to receive solid wastes, temporarily store, separate, convert, or otherwise process materials in the solid wastes, or to transfer the solid wastes directly from smaller to larger vehicles for transport, and those facilities utilized for transformation; (b) ‘Transfer or processing station’ or ‘station’ does not include any of the following: (1) a facility, whose principal function is to receive, store, separate, convert, or otherwise process in accordance with state minimum standards, manure; (2) a facility, whose principal function is to receive, store, convert, or otherwise process wastes that have already been separated for reuse and are not intended for disposal; (3) the operations premises of a duly licensed solid waste handling operator who receives, stores, transfers, or otherwise processes wastes as an activity incidental to the conduct of a refuse collection and disposal business in accordance with regulations adopted pursuant to Section 43309; and (4) an EMSW conversion facility.”

9.2.16 Rail-Loading Facilities

Refer to unimodal facilities at which goods are loaded directly onto a railcar for rail transport.

9.2.17 Rail Yards

Refer to locations with a complex series of railroad tracks for storing, switching, sorting, or loading/unloading railroad cars and/or locomotives. Rail yards have many parallel tracks to keep rolling stock stored off the main line as to not obstruct the flow of traffic. Rail yards are normally built with storage capacity for railroad cars while they are not being loaded or unloaded, or are waiting to be assembled into trains.

9.2.18 Railroad Yards

Refer to all rail yards, intermodal, and rail-loading facilities.

9.2.19 Residual Solid Waste

Refers to material remaining after source reduction, recycling, and processing for beneficial products (reusing).

9.2.20 Solid Waste

Defined in PRC, Section 40191 as “(a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), ‘solid waste’ means all putrescible and nonputrescible solid, semisolid, and liquid wastes, including garbage, trash, refuse, paper, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles and parts thereof, discarded home and industrial appliances, dewatered,

treated, or chemically fixed sewage sludge which is not hazardous waste, manure, vegetable or animal solid and semisolid wastes, and other discarded solid and semisolid wastes. (b) ‘Solid waste’ does not include any of the following wastes: (1) Hazardous waste, as defined in Section 40141. (2) Radioactive waste regulated pursuant to the Radiation Control Law (Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 114960) of Part 9 of Division 104 of the [California] Health and Safety Code [H&SC]). (3) Medical waste regulated pursuant to the Medical Waste Management Act (Part 14 (commencing with Section 117600) of Division 104 of the [H&SC]). Untreated medical waste shall not be disposed of in a solid waste landfill, as defined in Section 40195.1. Medical waste that has been treated and deemed to be solid waste shall be regulated pursuant to this division.”

9.2.21 Solid Waste Disposal

[See “Disposal”.](#)

~~Refers to the final deposition of solid waste onto land, into the atmosphere, or into the waters of the state, as defined in PRC, Section 40192; or the management of solid waste through landfilling or transformation at permitted solid waste facility, as defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 18720 (17).~~

9.2.22 Solid Waste Disposal Capacity

Refers to the capacity, expressed in either weight in tons (or its volumetric equivalent in cubic yards), which is either currently available at a permitted solid waste landfill, or will be needed for the disposal of solid waste generated within a jurisdiction over a specified period of time.

9.2.23 Solid Waste Station

Refers to transfer and processing stations, materials recovery facilities, and/or transfer stations as permitted by the applicable Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) and/or the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle).

9.2.24 Tipping Fee

Refers to [a fee for unloading or dumping waste at a solid waste management facility.](#) ~~the rate charged for each ton of solid waste disposed at landfills.~~

9.2.25 Transfer Station

[See “Processing Station”.](#)

~~Refers to a facility that receives unprocessed waste, temporarily stores it, and ships it off-site to another facility.~~

9.2.26 Wasteshed

Refers to a geographical area from which waste can logically be delivered to a given disposal facility. This term is synonymous with waste service area.

9.3 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

CCR, Title 14, Section 18755 (a), (b), and (c) requires the following:

- a) The Siting Element shall demonstrate that there is a countywide or regionwide minimum of 15 years of combined permitted disposal capacity through existing or planned solid waste disposal and transformation facilities or through additional strategies.
- b) The Siting Element shall describe and identify the areas, numbers, and types of new solid waste disposal and transformation facilities, as well as the expansion of existing solid waste disposal and transformation facilities necessary to provide a minimum of 15 years of combined permitted disposal capacity.
- c) If the requirements of subdivision (b) of this section cannot be demonstrated, then strategies shall be discussed for the transformation, disposal, or diversion of excess waste.

CCR, Title 14, Section 18756.5 (b) requires the following:

- b) If new or expandable solid waste disposal facilities are not available, or are not sufficient to meet countywide or regionwide needs, each county and regional agency shall include strategies for disposing of solid waste. The discussion of strategies shall include, but is not limited to, the following:
 - (1) A description of the types (residual, commercial, industrial, and special) and quantities in cubic yards and in tons of waste in excess of remaining volumetric capacity of existing solid waste disposal facilities.
 - (2) A description of the diversion or export programs that will be implemented to safely handle and divert or dispose of excess solid waste. The description shall identify the existing solid waste disposal facilities, including those outside of the county or regional agency, that will be used to implement these strategies. The description shall document how the proposed programs shall provide the county or regional agency with sufficient disposal capacity to meet the required minimum of 15 years of combined permitted disposal capacity as described in CCR 18755(a) of Article 6.5.

9.4 INTRODUCTION

As discussed in Chapter 1, and consistent with the goals and policies established in Chapter 2 of the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element (CSE), the primary goal of the CSE is to address the solid waste disposal needs of the 88 cities in the County and the County unincorporated communities for a 15-year planning period from 2014 to 2029. The adequacy of in-County disposal capacity to address these needs under various scenarios, through utilization of existing in-County solid waste facilities, approved expansion of existing facilities, and development of alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology [and transformation](#)), have been analyzed and discussed in Chapters 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 of the CSE. Experience in siting new landfills and expanding existing landfills underscores the difficulty of achieving this goal.

Based on the Findings of the Preliminary Alternate Site Study conducted in 1988 by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works and County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (CSD) to identify the best sites for potential development of land disposal facilities in the County, it is recognized that: (1) with the removal of Elsmere and Blind Canyons from the CSE's list of potential new landfill sites, no new in-County landfill(s) are expected to be developed in the County during this planning period or in the foreseeable future; (2) most landfill expansions proposed in the CSE, dated June 1997, have been permitted; (3) the sites identified for expansion in Chapter 7 of this CSE may encounter strong opposition during the permitting process, and that not all the proposed expansions of existing landfills may be approved; (4) even if the landfill expansions are successfully permitted, the total approved capacity and daily capacity may be less than those projected in the disposal capacity need analysis in Chapter 4 of this CSE; and (5) adequate reserve daily capacity should be provided to handle daily and seasonal variations in waste quantities and unanticipated disposal needs, and to maintain a competitive environment.

Flexibility on importation/exportation of solid waste is crucial to the County due to the difficulties associated with permitting new (or expanding existing) disposal capacity. However, flexibility may be limited as individual jurisdictions attempt to manage existing disposal capacity within their boundaries.

Therefore, it is important to incorporate into the planning process a number of alternatives to ensure that solid waste disposal, an essential public service, continues to be provided to all residents and businesses in the County without interruption during the planning period and in the long term. One of these alternatives is the development of out-of-County solid waste disposal facilities, together with the in-County infrastructure necessary to provide access to these facilities.

Since approval of the previous CSE, dated June 1997: (1) six major and two minor Class III landfills in the County have closed; (2) Elsmere and Blind

Canyons were removed from the CSE's list of future landfill sites; (3) there are no new Class III landfills are expected to be developed in the County; and (4) the net in-County disposal capacity since 1997 has continued to diminish. These changes resulted in a net reduction of about 37,078 tons per day (tpd) (from 67,527 in 1995 to 30,449 in 2014) excluding the proposed Elsmere and Blind Canyon Landfills of the County's daily permitted disposal capacity, a net reduction in the average daily disposal capacity of approximately 22,551 tpd (from 37,328 in 1995 to 14,777 in 2014).¹ These changes caused a shift in the solid waste disposal patterns in the County, including an increase in the use of out-of-County disposal facilities. These events underscore the dynamic nature of solid waste management in the County and the importance of maintaining flexibility on the importation/exportation of solid waste across jurisdictional boundaries.

Based on data from the 2014 Disposal Reporting System (DRS) and the Solid Waste Information Management System, about 42 percent of the solid waste ~~generated~~ disposed in Los Angeles County (approximately 11,859 tons per day (tpd) or 3,699,963 tons) was exported to Class III landfills facilities in Kern, Kings, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Stanislaus, and Ventura and other counties in California for disposal. Conversely, in 2014 about three percent (approximately 371 tpd or 115,752 tons) of the solid waste disposed in Los Angeles County was imported from other counties. **Table 9-1** summarizes the list of out-of-County Class III Landfills used by Los Angeles County jurisdictions for waste disposal in 2014.

However, under the Disposal Capacity Need Analysis Status Quo Scenario (see **Chapter 4, Table 4-11**), by the end of the planning period, in 2029, approximately 12,000 tpd of MSW is projected to be exported to out-of-County disposal facilities. The County will continue to identify additional out-of-County landfills inside California for potential exportation of waste from the County during the 15-year planning period.

9.5 ELEMENTS OF THE OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL OPTION

Exportation of solid waste out of the County involves the following basic elements: (1) out-of-County landfills and other solid waste facilities, located in-State; (2) transportation modes to transport the solid waste from the County to out-of-County and remote landfills; (3) in-County infrastructure necessary to access the out-of-County capacities; and (4) the prohibition of solid waste import restrictions or bans by ~~specific landfills or its~~ host jurisdictions (county, or city) on solid waste export from the County.

However, due to the dynamic nature of the solid waste management industry, it is very difficult to predict the pattern of flow of solid waste (generated in the County) that is destined for disposal. Exportation of solid waste to other

¹ Maximum daily permitted capacity was cited in the previous CSE (dated June 1997) and 2014 Annual Report of the Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan as 67,527 tons per day (tpd) and 30,449 tpd, respectively. The average daily disposal rate was cited in the previous CSE (dated June 1997) and 2014 Annual Report as 37,328 tpd and 14,777 tpd, respectively.

jurisdictions outside the County is dictated more by market forces rather than by government actions. As such, it is difficult to pre-determine with consistent accuracy which of the out-of-County landfills or solid waste facilities in California will receive solid waste exported from the County.

Furthermore, since the objective of this Chapter is not to identify every possible out-of-County landfill or solid waste facility that could potentially receive solid waste from the County for disposal, this Chapter focuses on identifying only the adequate number of out-of-County Class III landfills and in-County infrastructure necessary to provide, at a minimum, the out-of-County disposal capacity needed to offset the in-County disposal capacity shortfall during the 15-year planning period.

9.6 TRANSPORTATION MODES FOR EXPORTING SOLID WASTE TO OUT-OF-COUNTY LANDFILLS

There are a number of proposed out-of-County or remote solid waste disposal facilities (i.e., in-State California Class III landfills), which are identified in **Table 9-1** of this Chapter, that are (or may be) available for disposal of solid waste generated in the County. However, in order to rely on the viability of out-of-County disposal, it is necessary to determine how waste will be transported to these landfills.

9.6.1 Truck Transport

The transportation of solid waste to out-of-County facilities may be achieved by truck. Trucks may transport waste directly from the curbside or receive loads from transfer stations (TS), materials recovery facilities (MRFs), or CDI debris processing facilities. However, reliance on truck transport may occur mostly in outlying County areas exporting waste to a landfill located in an area adjacent to the County.

Currently, a majority of in-County existing MRFs, TS, and CDI debris processing facilities, can be utilized in the process of transporting solid waste by truck to distant landfills. Economic factors are the major determinants in the utilization of these facilities.

Solid waste industry experts have determined that transporting waste by truck is more economical for distances less than 200 miles, whereas transportation by rail is more economical for distances greater than 200 miles. Until ~~the a viable and adequate countywide~~ “Waste-by-Rail” (WBR) system becomes a feasible and economical alternative for transporting solid waste, truck transport will most likely be the primary mode for transporting waste to out-of-County landfills. In fact, CSD also plans to keep truck transportation as an option for transporting waste to Mesquite Regional Landfill and to the CSD’s WBR project (see **Section 9.8.1.2**).

9.6.2 Rail Transport – Waste-by-Rail System

Solid waste may also be transported to out-of-County disposal facilities by train through the WBR system. It is an alternative means of solid waste transportation that could provide jurisdictions in the County access to a greater array of landfills that would otherwise be inaccessible or extremely expensive. In concept, the WBR system has the potential to reduce labor costs, equipment and vehicle costs, energy costs, and the amount of time typically associated with the transportation of waste to out-of-County landfills by truck (particularly for distances greater than 200 miles).

9.6.2.1 Waste-by-Rail System in Los Angeles County

Currently, there is no other existing or proposed new WBR system in the County besides the WBR System under development by CSD. However, solid waste industry experts expect the diminishing in-County landfill capacity and rising tipping fees to hasten the establishment of a countywide (or individual jurisdiction's) WBR system in the County by the private sector, or through public/private partnerships, in concert with the development of alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology).

For example, in 1991, an Ad Hoc Committee comprised of City officials and managers was formed to guide CSD's effort in developing a WBR system consistent with the daily disposal capacity for Puente Hills Landfill upon its closure.

The Ad Hoc Committee determined that the CSD's WBR system will consist of the following components: (1) MRFs, TS, CDI debris processing facilities, etc., located throughout the County, where refuse collection trucks would deliver loads of solid waste for recovery of recyclable materials, with the residual being loaded into intermodal transport containers (i.e., Puente Hills Landfill MRF); (2) local rail yard, where intermodal containers would be delivered by truck and loaded onto rail cars (i.e., Puente Hills Landfill Intermodal Facility); (3) rail transport, where a train would transport the containerized waste to a remote landfill using existing rail lines (i.e., Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR)); (4) remote rail yard, where containers would be unloaded for transport to the landfill; and (5) out-of-County/remote landfill where waste from the intermodal containers would be disposed (i.e., Mesquite Regional ~~and Eagle Mountain~~ Landfill). An overview of the proposed WBR system is shown in **Flowchart 9-1**.

In 2002, Puente Hills Landfill Conditional Use Permit (CUP) No. 02-027-(4) required CSD to develop a WBR system that would be consistent with the daily disposal capacity of Puente Hills Landfill (13,200 tpd), meet specific milestones, or demonstrate good faith efforts as specified in Condition No. 58 of the CUP. The milestones are as follows: (1) to begin development of at least one remote landfill by December 31, 2007, or CSD would be assessed a penalty of 2,000 tpd reduction in Puente Hills Landfill's daily maximum

permitted refuse intake capacity (13,200 tpd); (2) for at least one remote landfill to become operational by December 31, 2008, or CSD would be assessed a penalty of 1,000 tpd reduction in Puente Hills Landfill's daily maximum permitted refuse intake capacity; and (3) for the WBR system to become operational by December 31, 2009, or CSD would be assessed a penalty of 2,000 tpd reduction every year thereafter in Puente Hills Landfill's daily maximum permitted refuse intake capacity.

The Puente Hills MRF began operation in July 2005 (see Section 9.7.2.1 for more detailed information). Mesquite Regional Landfill is expected to become operational after a CUP is approved that would allow the transportation of waste to the Landfill via truck (see Section 9.8.1.2 for more detailed information). The construction of Mesquite Regional Landfill's rail facility was scheduled to begin in 2010 and may be completed by mid-2012 (see Section 9.8.1.2 for more detailed information). Puente Hills Intermodal Facility is expected to become operational ~~by 2012~~ [once it is economically feasible](#) (see Section 9.7.4.1 for more detailed information).

~~Eagle Mountain Landfill is fully permitted; however, on November 10, 2009, a federal court voted to block construction of the Landfill by ruling that the environmental analysis did not adequately address environmental impacts. On October 22, 2010, Kaiser Eagle Mountain, LLC, petitioned the U.S. Supreme Court for review of the decision. On March 28, 2011, the U.S. Supreme Court denied Kaiser Eagle Mountain, LLC's petition and will not review the lower court's decision (see Section 9.8.1.2 for more information).~~

The Director of the County Department of Public Works would make the final determination of CSD's compliance with the Puente Hills Landfill CUP Condition No. 58. CSD has met the first and second milestones, and anticipates completing the third milestone in 2012. Due to the Districts best-faith efforts in developing the waste-by-rail system, the penalty for not meeting the third milestone deadline has been waived. The system is anticipated to be utilized once it is economically feasible, considering factors such as market costs for disposal and transportation, as well as competition with local landfills.

9.7 IN-COUNTY INFRASTRUCTURE NECESSARY FOR ACCESSING OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL CAPACITY

Utilization of the out-of-County landfills and other out-of-County solid waste facilities require adequate in-County infrastructure, such as MRFs, TS, CDI debris processing facilities, and composting/chipping and grinding facilities, rail yards, rail loading, and intermodal facilities, etc., to access these out-of-County facilities (see **Tables 9-4** and **9-5**, and **Figures 9-2** for the list and locations of these facilities).

Transportation of solid waste to out-of-County locations would require the use of loading facilities. For a waste-by-truck system, transfer stations enable

transportation of waste to disposal facilities with increased efficiency and cost-effectiveness. Transfer stations provide greater flexibility and potential savings because recyclable materials can be recovered, loads can be maximized through compaction, and waste can be more conveniently transported at off-peak hours. Rail-loading facilities are similar to transfer facilities, with the exception that rail-loading facilities transfer solid waste from trucks to rail cars rather than from trucks to trucks.

9.7.1 In-County Materials Recovery Facilities; Transfer Stations; Construction, Demolition and Inert Debris Processing Facilities, and Composting/Chipping and Grinding Facilities Capacity²

As of 2015, there are approximately 77 large volume transfer and processing facilities, of which there are 30 Material Recovery Facilities (MRF), 19 transfer station facilities (TS), 8 CDI, and 20 composting/chipping and grinding facilities (see **Table 9-4** and **Figure 9-2** for list and map of facility locations) operating in the County. The total permitted capacity for the 30 MRFs (47,907 tpd), 19 TS (21,364 tpd), 8 CDI debris processing facilities (6,893 tpd), and 20 composting/chipping and grinding facilities (5,532 tpd) is approximately 81,696 tpd.

In the Status Quo scenario, based on the disposal capacity analysis (see **Chapter 4, Table 4-11**), the highest daily disposal demand for the entire County during the planning period is 14,938 tpd (which occurred in 2014), and the export need for out-of-County disposal is 11,859 tpd. Since the total combined permitted capacity (81,696 tpd) of the MRF, TS, CDI, and composting/chipping and grinding facilities located in the County is greater than the maximum amount of waste to be disposed by the County during the planning period, by default, there are an adequate number of in-County MRF, TS, CDI debris processing facilities, and composting/chipping and grinding facilities to handle any amount of waste (e.g., 12,000 tpd) that needs to be exported to out-of-County landfills.

9.7.2 Materials Recovery Facilities, Transfer Stations; Construction, Demolition and Inert Debris Processing Facilities, and Composting/Chipping and Grinding Facilities with Potential Railroad Yard Capabilities

It is important to note that development of solid waste MRF, TS, and CDI debris processing facilities with railroad yard capability in the County is essential for utilization of remote (over 200 miles away) out-of-County landfills that have rail access.

From an economic perspective, solid waste MRF, TS, CDI debris processing facilities, and composting/chipping and grinding facilities with rail-loading capabilities are preferable to solid waste MRF, TS, and CDI debris processing

² In-County MRF, TS, and CDI Debris Processing Facilities' Capacity discussed in this Chapter does not include recycling centers (per CalRecycle 3-part test) and source separated C & D Waste Recycling facilities.

facilities without rail-loading capabilities because more solid waste may be transported to remote out-of-County landfills by rail at a lower cost (whereas truck transport is more economical for distances less than 200 miles). Since economic factors are a major consideration in the exportation of solid waste to distant landfills, the appropriate level of rail-loading facilities must be developed in the County. Without these rail-loading facilities in place, solid waste exportation by rail to out-of-County disposal facilities may not be feasible. The railroad yards in the County potentially available to support export to out-of-County solid waste disposal facilities are described in **Sections 9.7.3** and **9.7.4**, and listed in **Table 9-5** of this Chapter.

The Puente Hills MRF is the only existing MRF in the County with a railroad yard facility. At this time, operation of the permitted WBR system is on hold until it becomes economically feasible. In the 1990s, proponents of some landfill projects proposed developing facilities, such as solid waste transfer and processing facilities with rail capability within the County, upgrading existing facilities to add the rail-loading capability, and using existing intermodal facilities (currently operating for other commercial purposes) for the transport of waste by railroad cars. Some of the proposed projects incorporate the sorting of waste at local transfer and processing facilities (see **Section 9.2.12** for a definition), as well as the loading of containerized waste onto railroad cars and/or trucks for shipment to out-of-County landfills for disposal.

The **“then existing”** solid waste stations previously evaluated in the 1990s for potential rail loading were:

- Athens Services, County Unincorporated Area of Bassett
- Carson Materials Recovery Facility and Transfer Station (previously named “Western Waste Industries Transfer Station”), City of Carson
- Central Los Angeles Solid Waste Station, City of Los Angeles
- Downey Area Recycling and Transfer Facility, City of Downey
- Grand Central Recycling and Transfer Station, City of Industry
- Innovative Waste Control Transfer Station, City of Vernon
- South Gate Transfer Station, City of South Gate

The **“then proposed”** new solid waste stations that were previously evaluated in the 1990s for potential rail loading were:

- Industry Solid Waste Station, City of Industry (“project terminated”)
- Pomona Materials Recovery Facility, City of Pomona (“project terminated”)
- Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility (previously named Puente Hills Materials Recovery and Rail-Loading Facility), County unincorporated area near City of Industry
- Rail-Cycle, L.P., Solid Waste Station, City of Commerce (“project terminated”)

- Vernon Materials Recovery and Transfer Facility, City of Vernon (“project terminated”)

9.7.2.1 Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility – County Unincorporated Area

The Puente Hills MRF is located at 2808 Workman Mill Rd, Whittier, CA 90601, next to the Puente Hills Landfill. The facility is owned and operated by CSD. The MRF is fully permitted, located on approximately 25 acres of the northwest portion of the Puente Hills Landfill site, and became operational in July 2005. The MRF was issued a revised SWFP on October 29, 2013 and is permitted to accept up to 4,400 tpd or a maximum of 24,000 tons per week of MSW. When CSD’s waste-by-rail system becomes economically feasible to operate, the residual waste from Puente Hills MRF will be transported to the Puente Hills Intermodal Facility (its component facility) for transfer to remote/out-of-County landfills (Mesquite Regional Landfill) via the CSD’s waste-by-rail system.

9.7.2.2 Innovative Waste Control Transfer Station – City of Vernon

Innovative Waste Control Transfer Station is a large volume transfer station located at 4133 Bandini Boulevard, in the City of Vernon. Consolidated Disposal Services Inc., LCC (DBA: Innovative Waste Control, Inc.) owns and operates the facility. The facility is an existing solid waste enterprise whose primary business includes materials recovery and transfer services. Innovative Waste Control, Inc., received a revised SWFP on August 26, 2002, and is currently permitted to receive up to 1,250 tpd of solid waste. Innovative Waste Control, Inc. explored the feasibility of establishing a WBR operation at its site.

9.7.3 Railroad Yards in Los Angeles County

Existing and/or proposed new railroad yards including rail yards, rail-loading, and intermodal facilities in the County are listed in **Table 9-5**. Note that the facilities near the Port of Long Beach and Los Angeles are included in **Table 9-5** for completeness only, but would most likely not be feasible for solid waste management or WBR operations due to the sensitivity of air pollution issues near these port areas.

These rail yards, rail-loading, and intermodal facilities are currently used for commercial purposes other than the transport of solid waste by rail. However, these facilities may potentially be permitted to store, sort, and transfer solid waste for rail transport. Furthermore, in the future, these facilities may be used for the loading of containers with solid waste onto rail cars for transport to distant out-of-County landfills with rail access. The containers would be filled at existing and/or proposed solid waste facilities. However, utilization of these facilities to handle or manage solid waste may require a SWFP and other types of permits.

9.7.4 Railroad Yards in Los Angeles County with Potential Solid Waste Management Capability

This section discusses the rail yards, intermodal, and rail-loading facilities in the County that may potentially be capable of handling and/or managing solid waste in conjunction with a waste-by-rail system to export waste to the out-of-County landfill sites discussed in **Section 9.8** of this Chapter.

In the 1990s there were several proposals for development of then-existing and new railroad yards, intermodal, and rail-loading facilities (currently operating for other commercial purposes) for the transport of waste-by-rail cars. The “then existing” railroad yards, intermodal, and rail-loading facilities that were previously evaluated in the 1990s for potential capability to handle/manage solid waste were:

- Los Angeles Intermodal Facility (previously named “East Los Angeles Intermodal Facility”), City of Commerce (“project terminated”)
- Los Angeles (Hobart Yard), City of Vernon (“project terminated”)
- Puente Hills Intermodal Facility, City of Industry (previously named “Industry Intermodal Facility”)
- Intermodal Container Transfer Facility (previously named “Southern Pacific Intermodal Facility”), City of Long Beach (“project terminated”)

There are no proposed new rail yards, intermodal, or rail-loading facilities in the County with solid waste handling/management capabilities. Puente Hills Intermodal Facility is currently under construction and, will become operational when it is economically feasible. Upon completion, the Puente Hills Intermodal Facility will facilitate intermodal transfer of containers up to two trains per day.

9.7.4.1 Puente Hills Intermodal Facility – City of Industry

CSD is developing a rail yard and intermodal facility named Puente Hills Intermodal Facility (PHIMF), on a 17.2-acre site located at 2500/2520 Pellissier Place in the City of Industry. The PHIMF will be dedicated to serving CSD’s WBR program, which includes the loading full MSW containers onto railcars for transport to a remote landfill (Mesquite Regional Landfill). The PHIMF would process no MSW at the facility. The PHIMF would function only as a handling facility for containers carrying MSW that had been loaded elsewhere, such as a MRF.

When the railcars on the loading tracks are full of loaded containers, the switch locomotive would pull each section onto the departure track, where a full train would be assembled. UPRR locomotives would transport the full train via the UPRR main line to the Mesquite Regional Landfill.

The project includes three main features: (1) an intermodal facility to support the loading/unloading of up to two dedicated WBR trains per day; (2) off-street access to and from the site from the Puente Hills MRF; and (3) rail improvements within UPRR's right-of-way to allow the efficient operation of the intermodal facility.

The PHIMF would accept up to 4,000 tpd from Puente Hills MRF at the outset and up to 8,000 tpd of containerized solid waste at design capacity of two trains per day. At its permitted capacity, the Puente Hills MRF would only produce approximately 4,400 tpd of residual waste. As a result, the PHIMF would have the capacity to receive additional rail-ready shipping containers from other local MRFs, TSs, and CDI debris processing facilities, etc.

The City of Industry prepared an environmental impact report (EIR) to evaluate potential environmental impacts from the facility, certified the Final EIR on June 12, 2008, and approved a land use permit (LUP) for the project on June 26, 2008. The PHIMF will start operations when it becomes economically feasible.

9.8 OUT-OF-COUNTY LANDFILLS POTENTIALLY AVAILABLE FOR OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL

In 1995, no waste was exported out of the County on a regular basis by rail cars, although there were some demonstration projects and other small-scale rail shipments of contaminated soil. In the last decade, several out-of-County landfill projects have been in the planning stages and much work has been done to establish a system that is competitive with current disposal practices.

However, in 2014, jurisdictions within the County exported a combined total of 3,699,963 tons (42 percent of total disposals generated in the Los Angeles County) of solid waste, by truck, to out-of-County landfills. The majority of the waste exported went to surrounding counties. Kern, Kings, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Stanislaus, Ventura and other counties in California for disposal. For example, Orange (41%), Riverside (26%), San Bernardino (21%), and Ventura (9%) Counties, respectively, received about 97 percent of the 3,699,963 tons of exported solid waste from the County. The remaining 3% (110,999 tons) of exported solid waste was sent to Fresno, Kern, Kings, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Solano, and Stanislaus Counties. Additional out-of-County landfills in California can be identified for County exported solid waste during the 15-year planning period.

Currently, there are several existing and proposed new out-of-County landfills that have the capability to accept waste by rail and/or truck from the County. In addition to these landfills, there are also a number of proposed out-of-County landfill projects that may be able to serve the 89 jurisdictions (the 88 cities and the unincorporated area in the County).

A number of existing and proposed new out-of-County landfill sites in California have been identified in this Chapter for possible use by jurisdictions

in the County to provide any needed additional disposal capacity for this planning period. **Table 9-2** provides a list and summary of the existing and proposed new out-of-County landfills located in State.

Since waste-by-rail is not yet economically feasible, most waste exported out of County would be done through waste-by-truck. Since waste-by-truck is more economical for transport of waste for distances less than 200 miles, the current waste exports would probably be sent to out-of-County landfills located within 200 miles of the County area.

The data in **Table 9-1** (out-of-County landfills currently used by the County jurisdictions for export in 2014) shows the currently available average daily disposal rate³ for the out-of-County landfills is 27,164 tpd; and the permitted daily disposal capacity⁴ is 77,054 tpd. The data in **Table 9-1** shows that the total permitted daily disposal capacity of the identified out-of-County landfills (located within 200 miles of the County area) are approximately 57,054 tpd.

Based on the data in **Table 9-1**, the available disposal capacity of landfills less than 200 miles from the County is greater than the approximately 12,000 tpd of export need (in the Status Quo scenario) identified in the disposal capacity need analysis in **Chapter 4, Table 4-11**.

As previously discussed, waste transported to these landfills would most likely be transported by truck. Therefore, the annual export need could be met through transportation by truck until the time CSD's WBR System project becomes operational and provides even more capacity.

9.8.1 Out-of-County Class III Landfills (Located in California) Potentially Available for Out-of-County Disposal

This section describes the factors used to identify and select potentially available landfills located inside California for use for out-of-County disposal.

9.8.1.1 Identification of Existing and Proposed New Out-of-County Class III Landfills (Located in California) Potentially Available for Out-of-County Disposal

The following factors were considered in identifying out-of-County landfills located within California that could potentially be relied upon for exporting solid waste from the County to offset the in-County disposal capacity export need during the 15-year planning period:

- (1) The landfill is a permitted out-of-County Class III landfill that is currently receiving solid waste from the County; or

³ Disposal rate is based on the currently available data on the record. The total average daily disposal rate does not include the disposal rates shown as "--" or not available.

⁴ See footnote number 4.

(i) The landfill: (a) is a permitted existing or proposed new major Class III landfill (as defined in the CSE), (b) is located in southern California, i.e., Imperial, Kern, Orange, Riverside, Ventura, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, and Ventura Counties, and (c) has no restriction on accepting (and/or is not prohibited from) accepting solid waste from a jurisdiction in the County; and

(ii) The landfill has at least 15 years of remaining life during the planning period from 2014 to 2029, or has filed, or intends to file, or is considering the filing of applications for future landfill expansions of the existing facility within the planning period, which may potentially extend the remaining life beyond the planning period; and

(iii) Whether the landfill (for those landfills located over 200 miles from the County) has potential for rail access or can be integrated into the County's WBR system but with the understanding that truck transport can still be an option since the transportation mode will depend on whichever mode is more cost effective.

9.8.1.2 Proposed New Out-of-County Class III Landfills (Located in California) Potentially Available for Out-of-County Disposal

The proposed new out-of-County Class III landfills in California that have been identified as potentially viable for exporting solid waste from the County are shown in **Table 9-1**. A summary of the current status of proposed new and potential expansions of existing out-of-County Class III landfills located in California is shown in **Table 9-2**. Additional detailed information on these facilities is provided in the tables, fact sheets, figures, and flowchart included in **Section 9.11** of the CSE.

In August 2000, CSD entered into a purchase and sale agreement on ~~the only~~ two fully-permitted rail haul landfill in California described below, namely ~~the Eagle Mountain and~~ Mesquite Regional Landfill.

~~Eagle Mountain Landfill~~

~~Eagle Mountain Landfill is located in Riverside County and is permitted to accept 10,000 tpd for the first 10 years, with the option of increasing the daily limit to 20,000 tpd after a review of environmental performance. Kaiser Eagle Mountain, LLC, owns the Landfill. Its permitted capacity of 460 million tons and total capacity of 708 million tons would give it an approximate lifespan of 100 years. Due in part to a then pending Federal litigation and a bankruptcy filing by the landfill developer, the CSD has did not closed escrow on the purchase of the Eagle Mountain Landfill. See **Tables 9-1** and **9-3**, **Fact Sheet 9-1**, and **Figure 9-1** for more detailed information on the Landfill.~~

Mesquite Regional Landfill

Mesquite Regional Landfill is a Class III landfill located in Imperial County with a maximum permitted capacity of 20,000 tpd. The CSD closed escrow on the fully permitted Landfill in December of 2002. Since then, the CSD has completed long-term site planning, followed by design and construction of all the infrastructure needed for site operations. The Landfill has been capable of receiving refuse since the end of 2008. By the end of 2011, the rail yard and spur were completed and capable of receiving refuse by rail.

Mesquite Regional Landfill has a disposal capacity of 1.1 billion cubic yards and an approximate lifespan of approximately 100 years at the 20,000 tpd daily rate. Southern California communities can transport 20,000 tpd to the Landfill by a combination of trail or truck (as described below), with up to 1,000 tpd of that capacity reserved for use by Imperial County jurisdictions.

In 2011, the Conditional Use Permit (CUP) #1036-91 was amended to allow 4,000 tpd of out of county waste to be trucked to the Landfill. Additionally, the Landfill can receive 600 tpd of non-hazardous incinerator ash from Los Angeles County. Rail operations are most efficient when unit trains are loaded with 4,000 tons of refuse. The amendment to allow waste delivery by truck avoids inefficient and costly rail operations transporting fragments of a unit train. See **Tables 9-1 and 9-2, Fact Sheet 9-1, and Figure 9-1** for more detailed information on the Landfill.

9.8.1.3 Existing Out-of-County Class III Landfills (Located in California) Potentially Available for Out-of-County Disposal

The existing out-of-County landfills in California that have been identified as potentially viable for exporting solid waste from the County based on usage in 2014 are shown in **Table 9-1**.

9.8.1.4 Expansion of the Existing Out-of-County Class III Landfills (Located in California) Potentially Available for Out-of-County Disposal

A list of the proposed and potential expansions of existing out-of-County landfills in California, and a summary of the current status of the LUP and environmental impact document for the expansion, are shown in **Tables 9-2**.

9.9 OTHER POTENTIALLY AVAILABLE OUT-OF-COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES

Solid waste exported out of the County may possibly end up in other out-of-County solid waste facilities other than Class III landfills (located in other counties in California) either for intermediate transfer and/or processing or final deposition. For example, solid waste exported out of the County could potentially be taken to out-of-County transfer stations, inert waste landfills, ~~transformation (waste-to-energy) facilities,~~ alternative technology facilities

[\(e.g., conversion technology and transformation facilities\)](#), ~~biomass processing facilities~~, etc.

However, for the purposes of the CSE, only out-of-County Class III landfills (for landfills located within California) are considered in demonstrating the adequacy of out-of-County disposal capacity for the solid waste that needs to be exported out of the County.

9.10 ~~LIMITATIONS OF THE~~ OPPORTUNITIES FOR OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL OPTION

While jurisdictions in the County should strive to increase waste diversion activities and provide adequate in-County solid waste disposal capacity to serve the needs of their residents and businesses, the County as a whole can benefit from the utilization of out-of-County disposal facilities as a means to supplement in-County disposal capacity. [The out-of-County disposal option was greatly enhanced with the passage of Assembly Bill 845, which became effective on September 25, 2012. AB 845 prohibits an ordinance enacted by a city or county from otherwise restricting or limiting the importation of solid waste into a privately owned solid waste facility in that city or county based on place of origin.](#) However, a jurisdiction should carefully consider these issues when evaluating out-of-County disposal as a part of the jurisdiction's solid waste management strategy.

9.10.1 Flow Control-Restrictions/Bans on the Importation of Solid Waste

Jurisdictions throughout California and the United States are typically protective of the solid waste disposal capacity within their boundaries. This is due to the difficulty in permitting new or expanded capacity as a result of strong public opposition and stringent environmental regulations. One of the more common means of protecting existing capacity has been through the imposition of restrictions or bans on the importation of solid waste from other jurisdictions or communities. These restrictions on waste importation may take the form of a "wasteshed," a prescribed area from which waste designated for disposal may originate; limits on the amount of waste from individual jurisdictions; host fees; and/or outright bans on the importation of solid waste by the host jurisdiction.

Under current federal law, solid waste is considered an article of interstate commerce and, therefore, governed by the Commerce Clause of the United States Constitution. Consequently, states and local jurisdictions (e.g., cities and counties) are generally restricted from interfering with the free flow of solid waste across jurisdictional boundaries.

In an effort to increase their ability to control the flow of solid waste across their boundaries and to fulfill their solid waste management objectives, jurisdictions are turning to the Federal government to grant them this authority. For example, the United States Supreme Court ruled, in *United*

Haulers Association, Inc., et al., v. Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Management Authority, et al., that a jurisdiction has the authority to require trash haulers to deliver solid waste to a particular waste processing facility owned by the jurisdiction.

9.10.1.1 Solid Waste Import Restrictions by Los Angeles County

As previously indicated, the objective of the CSE is to provide for adequate disposal capacity to handle the needs of County jurisdictions, preferably within the County, while also recognizing that out-of-County disposal capacity is essential. As such, imposing restrictions on the importation of solid waste into the County may cause out-of-County jurisdictions to reciprocate by also placing restrictions on solid waste importation from jurisdictions in the County for disposal at facilities in their jurisdictions.

This could have a negative impact on the County due to its reliance on out-of-County disposal capacity, and in the event that proposed expansions of in-County facilities (see **Chapter 7**) and alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology [and transformation](#)) (see **Chapter 5**) are not developed as proposed. Therefore, efforts must be made to ensure that the current flexibility regarding importation/exportation of solid waste is maintained in the County.

9.10.1.2 Solid Waste Import Restrictions by Out-of-County Landfills and Jurisdictions

Solid waste exported out of the County would most likely be disposed in landfills located in neighboring counties, but some waste may also be exported to other counties in California.

However, a number of neighboring counties have placed restrictions or limitations on importation of solid waste into their jurisdictions or to particular landfills within their jurisdictions. Such restrictions or limitations may directly affect the export of waste from the County into those jurisdictions or landfills, which should be considered in identifying potential out-of-County landfills. A summary of the solid waste import restrictions by the out-of-County landfills in California (identified in the CSE for use for out-of-County disposal) and their respective host jurisdictions (cities and counties) is provided in **Tables 9-3**. However, it should be noted that absence of an import restriction today does not necessarily guarantee the availability of the particular disposal capacity in the future, and vice versa.

9.10.2 Export Agreements

In some instances, jurisdictions have secured export agreements with out-of-County disposal facility operators in an effort to ensure that the disposal needs of their residents are guaranteed over a period of time. An export agreement is a negotiated agreement between a jurisdiction or its waste

hauler and a solid waste disposal facility owner/operator. The agreement provides for the disposal of a predetermined amount of solid waste at the facility. This serves to reserve disposal capacity to the party disposing the waste at a fixed cost, and to guarantee the owner specific quantities of incoming waste.

However, securing an export agreement will not necessarily guarantee the availability of the disposal capacity through the term of the agreement. Recent trends favor granting jurisdictions additional powers to restrict or regulate the flow of waste. Additionally, a solid waste disposal facility that is forced to cease operations due to financial considerations; operational problems; changes in local, state, or federal regulations; or political considerations, may not be able to continue to honor an export agreement.

For example, Orange County has an export agreement that began on December 31, 1997, with Republic Industries, Inc.; Burrtec Waste Industries, Inc. (Burrtec)/EDCO Disposal Corporation (EDCO); and CSD, to dispose of waste collected from jurisdictions within Los Angeles County at landfills located in Orange County.

Under each agreement: (1) Burrtec/EDCO is to dispose of a minimum of 161,500 tons per year at Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill and 93,500 tons per year at Prima Deshecha Sanitary Landfill; (2) Republic Industries is to dispose of a minimum of 357,000 tons per year at Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill; and (3) CSD is to dispose of a minimum of 255,000 tons per year at Frank R. Bowerman Sanitary Landfill.

The export agreement(s) for: (1) Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill with Republic Industries and Burrtec/EDCO, (2) Prima Deshecha Sanitary Landfill with Burrtec/EDCO, and (3) Frank R. Bowerman Sanitary Landfill with CSD will expire on June 30, 2016.

9.10.3 Economic Factors

The cost to the residents and businesses ultimately determines where jurisdictions decide to dispose of their solid waste. Jurisdictions must evaluate total system costs, which typically include collection, transportation, processing, and disposal, to determine the economic feasibility of using a particular disposal facility. A tipping fee (the rate charged for each ton of solid waste disposed), is a major factor to jurisdictions evaluating disposal at facilities located in adjacent counties or states. Even if tipping fees at these facilities are comparably lower than fees charged at local disposal facilities, jurisdictions must consider the impact of additional costs potentially incurred through transfer/loading operations, which may also charge a per-ton handling fee. Furthermore, as the distance to a disposal facility increases, the cost to transport solid waste to the facility increases.

Additionally, as a means to generate revenue, a jurisdiction where a solid waste disposal facility is located may impose host fees and/or other taxes on imported waste. This practice is becoming more common nationwide as host jurisdictions realize the revenue generation potential of accepting imported waste, and as other sources of revenue become scarce. A jurisdiction must carefully consider the possibility of any such action by the host jurisdiction and its economic impact on the jurisdiction exporting the solid waste when evaluating the out-of-County disposal option as a part of the jurisdiction's waste management strategies.

Based on the foregoing, it becomes clear that jurisdictions in the County should not rely solely on out-of-County disposal to meet the disposal needs of their residents and businesses. Instead, jurisdictions should view out-of-County solid waste disposal as the last resort to compensate for potential in-County disposal capacity shortfalls. Diverting waste, developing alternative technologies, and expansion of in-County facilities are the primary alternatives to any disposal capacity shortfalls the County may experience. A reliance on exporting waste to out-of-County landfills may result in a precarious situation where County jurisdictions must pay increased fees and transportation costs beyond their control. Therefore, one of the CSE's goals is to ensure that in-County disposal capacity continues to be available so that jurisdictions can make economically efficient policy decisions about out-of-County disposal.

9.10.4 Environmental Factors

Exportation of solid waste to out-of-County facilities may pose several environmental challenges to jurisdictions.

9.10.4.1 Waste-by-Truck

Air pollution and traffic congestion issues may result from increase in the number of trucks needed to transport the solid waste to out-of-County and/or remote landfills, as well as the leaking of automotive fluids and spilled waste due to vehicular accidents. The increased level of traffic may also lead to degradation of the road system and the environment.

9.10.4.2 Waste-by-Rail

Air pollution due to the excessive idling of train locomotives may be a problem. Also, WBR may result in traffic congestion caused by the lack of adequate grade separations at railroad crossings and vehicles on the streets/roads being backed up for extended periods of time. Other environmental issues may also need to be addressed in permitting and developing the infrastructure (e.g., rail yards, intermodal facilities, MRFs, TSs, CDI debris processing facilities, etc.) needed to transport waste out of the County.

9.11 TABLES, FACT SHEETS, FIGURES, AND FLOWCHARTS

This section includes: (1) tables listing (a) the potential existing and proposed new out-of-County Class III landfills in California that are potentially available for exportation of solid waste from the County, (b) the in-County infrastructure, such as MRFs, TS, CDI debris processing facilities, railroad yards, etc., for exporting waste out-of-County, (c) status of the new out-of-County landfills or expansion of the existing out-of-County landfills, and (d) waste flow control (import) restrictions for the out-of-County landfills; (2) figures showing the locations of the landfills, MRFs, TS, CDI debris processing facilities, railroad yards, etc.; and (3) a flowchart depicting an overview of the WBR system.

Table 9-1

**SUMMARY OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED NEW
OUT-OF-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS (LOCATED IN CALIFORNIA) UTILIZED BY LOS ANGELES COUNTY IN 2014 AND
POTENTIALLY AVAILABLE FOR OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL¹**

Facility Location Owner/Operator	Rail Access	Distance from Los Angeles County ² (miles)	2014 Average Daily Disposal Rate (tpd-6)	2014 Average Disposal from Los Angeles County ³ (tpd-6)	Permitted Days of Operation (days/week)	Permitted Daily Disposal (tpd)	Remaining Permitted Disposal Capacity (million tons) ⁵	Remaining Design Life (Years)	Tipping Fees ⁶ (per ton)	Import Surcharge (per ton)	Comments
Mesquite Regional Landfill Imperial County County Sanitation District	YES	210	---	---	7	20,000	660	109	---	\$1 (min) ⁹	Not yet in operational (until it becomes economically feasible). Permitted to reserve up to 1,000 tpd of available capacity for Imperial County. Up to 4,000 tpd may be transported by truck haul.
H.M. Holloway Landfill, Inc. Kern County Holloway Environmental, LLC	YES	156	318	186	6	2,000	2	10	\$46.82	---	Holloway is currently working to open a new storage pit "H" with a capacity of 20,000, 000 cubic yards. This is anticipated to be permitted in late 2017.
Frank R. Bowerman Sanitary Landfill⁷ Orange County O.C. Waste and Recycling	NO	45	6,338	1,487	6	11,500	187	52	\$56.36	\$23.18	The state operating permit for Frank R. Bowerman Sanitary Landfill prohibits public dumping at the site.
Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill⁷ Orange County O.C. Waste and Recycling	NO	30	6,653	3,331	6	8,000	23	15	\$56.36	---	The County of Orange has three import waste agreements with waste hauling companies to import waste into Orange County.
Prima Deshecha Sanitary Landfill⁷ Orange County O.C. Waste and Recycling	NO	60	1,240	41	6	4,000	79	100	\$56.90 ⁸	---	Frank R. Bowerman, Olinda Alpha, and Prima Deshecha Sanitary Landfills have import waste agreements with waste hauling companies and County Sanitation Districts which will expire on June 30, 2016.
El Sobrante Landfill Riverside County USA Waste Services of California, Inc.	NO	60	6,531	3,057	7	16,054	170	60	\$36.00	---	
Mid-Valley Sanitary Landfill San Bernardino County San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	NO	53	2,872	1,998	6	7,500	41	25	\$59.94	---	
San Timoteo Sanitary Landfill San Bernardino County San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	NO	67	838	480	6	2,000	8	23	\$59.94	---	
Simi Valley Landfill & Recycling Center Ventura County Waste Management of California, Inc.	NO	50	2,442	1,072	7	6,000	53	60+	\$65.50	\$4.00	
TOTAL				11,652⁴		77,054					

NOTES:

1. "----" data not provided or available
2. Distance is measured from Downtown Los Angeles, California.
3. Estimated quantity based on the data provided by the Counties in the Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS) and/or the Disposal Reporting System (DRS).
4. 207 tons per day of waste exported to other Out-of-County landfills not included in this table. The actual total waste exported from Los Angeles County to Out-of-County landfills in 2014 is approximately 11,859 tons per day..
5. Estimated quantity provided by landfill operators in tons, otherwise a conversion factor of 1,200 lb/cy was used.
6. Tipping fees are based on current waste disposal fees provided by landfill operators.
7. The County of Orange has import waste agreements with the County to import waste into Orange County with waste hauling companies and County Sanitation Districts which will expire on June 30, 2016.

8. A \$5.00 per ton surcharge for hard to handle waste material (i.e., bulky items).
9. Amount based on Imperial County Host fees per facility operator.

**Table 9-2
SUMMARY OF THE STATUS OF THE LAND USE PERMIT AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT
FOR THE PROPOSED NEW AND EXPANSION OF EXISTING OUT-OF-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS (LOCATED IN CALIFORNIA)
POTENTIALLY AVAILABLE FOR OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL**

LOCATION		LANDFILL NAME	DESCRIPTION ¹ OF NEW LANDFILL OR EXPANSION OF EXISTING LANDFILL	STATUS ² OF THE LAND USE PERMIT FOR THE PROPOSED NEW LANDFILL OR EXPANSION OF THE EXISTING LANDFILL	STATUS ³ OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT FOR THE NEW LANDFILL OR EXPANSION OF THE EXISTING LANDFILL	COMMENTS
COUNTY	CITY					
STATUS OF PROPOSED NEW OUT-OF-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS (LOCATED IN CALIFORNIA)						
Imperial	Unincorporated Imperial County - near City of Brawley ⁴	Mesquite Regional Landfill ⁵	The new Class III landfill would include: (1) site area of 4,250 acres; (2) disposal area of 2,290 acres; (3) disposal capacity of 660 million tons; (4) daily intake capacity of 20,000 tons per day (tpd); and (5) a project life of 100 years.	As of 2011, the site is fully permitted to receive 20,000 tpd of waste. 4000 tpd of that 20,000 tpd may be transported by truck; otherwise, out of county waste is to be brought in by rail. Up to 1,000 tpd of the 20,000 tpd may be trucked to the site from Imperial County.	The Imperial County Board of Supervisors certified the Subsequent Environmental Impact Report (EIR) in April 2011 which included analysis for truck transportation of 4,400 tpd of waste to the site from Los Angeles County. This CEQA document is subsequent to the EIR/Environmental Impact Statement certified by the Imperial County BOS in 1995, with an Addendum in 1996.	For additional information on Landfill, see Section 9.8.1.2; Table 9-1
San Diego	Pala	Gregory Canyon Landfill	The new Class III landfill would include: (1) site area of 1,770 acres; (2) disposal area of 196.3 acres; (3) disposal capacity of 49.5 mcy; (4) daily intake capacity of 5,000 tpd; and (5) a project life of 30 years.	<p>On August 27, 2007, the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) determined the Gregory Canyon Landfill solid waste facility permit application package was complete and correct.</p> <p>On September 26, 2007, in accordance with California Public Resources Code Section 44008, the applicant waived the LEA statutory timeline for the LEA to render a decision regarding the solid waste facility permit by 30 days. This waiver of timeline granted the LEA an additional 30 days in its determination of whether the permit is to be processed as modified or as a revision. On October 15, 2007, the LEA determined the permit application package would be processed as a permit modification. The applicant provided numerous waivers of time extension for submission of the proposed permit application to CalRecycle, with the last extension to January 15, 2009. CalRecycle then had 60 days to concur with or object to the project.</p> <p>On November 23, 2009, the applicant provided an additional waiver of statutory timeline extending the deadline for submission of the proposed permit application package to CalRecycle on February 28, 2010</p> <p>California Governor Jerry Brown vetoed Senate Bill 833 (Vergas) on October 2011 that would have prevented construction of the Gregory Canyon landfill.</p>	<p>The Director of Environmental Health (DEH) certified the Final EIR for the landfill project on February 6, 2003. A legal challenge to the EIR was filed. The court ruled that the EIR was defective in three respects and on January 20, 2006, issued a Peremptory Writ of Mandate directing the Director of DEH to rescind his prior action certifying the EIR. The writ requires DEH to address the deficiencies noted by the court: traffic, water supply, and Proposition C biological mitigation.</p> <p>A Revised Partial EIR (RPEIR) was released to the public and interested agencies from July 10, 2006 through August 24, 2006 for comment. On May 31, 2007, the Director of the DEH determined that the RPEIR met the direction of the court. On February 11, 2008, the San Diego Superior Court found the RPEIR incomplete in relation to the use of reclaimed water. In response to the Court's order, a Recycled Water Addendum was prepared by DEH Staff and found to include no new substantial changes to the project, and Director of the DEH recertified the RPEIR on August 8, 2008.</p> <p>On November 20, 2008, the Superior Court concluded that the County of San Diego LEA had met the obligations under CEQA; however, potential environmental impacts needed to be reviewed due to the Olivenheim Municipal Water District voting on May 13, 2009, to not supply recycled water to the Landfill, and the operator needed to identify new sources of water.</p>	

¹ The description of the new landfill or expansion of the existing landfill is subject to change as new information becomes available.

² The Land Use Permit status is subject to change as new information becomes available.

³ The status of the Environmental Impact document is subject to change as new information becomes available.

⁴ Location is approximately five miles northeast of the City of Glamis on Highway 78 in Imperial County.

⁵ Although Mesquite Regional Landfill is a new landfill, it is fully permitted and, therefore, considered as an existing landfill for the purposes of analysis in the CSE; however, the landfill is not operational as of December 31, 2014.

**Table 9-2
SUMMARY OF THE STATUS OF THE LAND USE PERMIT AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT
FOR THE PROPOSED NEW AND EXPANSION OF EXISTING OUT-OF-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS (LOCATED IN CALIFORNIA)
POTENTIALLY AVAILABLE FOR OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL**

LOCATION		LANDFILL NAME	DESCRIPTION ¹ OF NEW LANDFILL OR EXPANSION OF EXISTING LANDFILL	STATUS ² OF THE LAND USE PERMIT FOR THE PROPOSED NEW LANDFILL OR EXPANSION OF THE EXISTING LANDFILL	STATUS ³ OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT FOR THE NEW LANDFILL OR EXPANSION OF THE EXISTING LANDFILL	COMMENTS
COUNTY	CITY					
STATUS OF PROPOSED EXPANSION OF EXISTING OUT-OF-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS LOCATED IN CALIFORNIA						
Alameda	Livermore	Altamont Landfill & Resource Recovery Facility	Expansion includes: (1) vertical expansion; and (2) increase in (a) site area by 89 acres, (b) elevation from 20 feet to 70 feet above mean sea level (msl), (c) disposal capacity by 62 mcy ⁶ , and (d) life span by 14 years.	Permits are pending from California Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Valley Region), Bay Area Air Quality Management District, United States Fish & Wildlife Service, and California Department of Fish and Game.	The Environmental Impact Documents for the expansion are complete and approved.	
Imperial	Imperial	Allied Imperial Landfill	Expansion includes: increase in (1) disposal capacity by 18 mcy, and (2) life span by 30 years.	N/A ⁷	N/A	
Imperial	Salton City	Salton City Solid Waste Site	Expansion includes: (1) vertical expansion; and (2) increase in (a) elevation from 15.5 feet above mean sea level (msl) to approximately 218 ft. feet above msl, (b) disposal area from 7.8 acres to 287 acres, (c) Increase the design capacity to 65 mcy, (d) lifespan by 30 years, and (e) maximum disposal capacity from 50 tpd to 6,000 tpd.	Draft Environmental Impact Report for the landfill expansion was published in July 2011. The Imperial County Planning Commission approved the expansion of the Salton City landfill, on October 12, 2011. Currently, future public hearing dates are to be determined by the County.	N/A	
Kern	Unincorporated Kern County Caliente	Bakersfield Metropolitan (Bena) Sanitary Landfill	N/A	Land use permit (LUP) for the expansion has been approved.	The Landfill currently has CEQA approval for expansion beyond the 2038 closure date.	
Riverside	Unincorporated Riverside County -near Desert Center	Eagle Mountain Landfill	The new Class III landfill would include: (1) site area of 4,643 acres; (2) disposal area of 2,164 acres; (3) disposal capacity of 660 mcy⁷; (4) daily intake capacity of 10,000 tpd; and (5) a project life of 100 years.	Mine Reclamation Corporation (MRC), LLC together with Kaiser Eagle Mountain, Inc. (Kaiser), submitted an application to Riverside County for the Eagle Mountain Landfill Project in 1989. With all litigation cleared, MRC proceeded to apply for the necessary operating permits. The Riverside County Board of Supervisors issued a CUP in 1997. On December 15, 1999, the then California Integrated Waste Management Board issued a Solid Waste Facility Permit for the Eagle Mountain Landfill, giving MRC its final operating permit. In December 1998, following the certification of the second EIR/EIS in 1997, the BLM again approved the land exchange. The decision was appealed twice and both appeals were dismissed by the United States Interior Department Judge.	On November 3, 1992, the Riverside County Board of Supervisors certified a joint EIR/EIS. In December 1992, lawsuits were filed in state court challenging the certification of the EIR/EIS and associated project approvals. On August 27, 1997, the Riverside County Board of Supervisors certified a new EIR. The EIR was challenged by the National Parks Conservation Association. On February 17, 1998, San Diego County Board of Superior Court issued a ruling identifying two areas of deficiency in the EIR relating to the impacts to the desert tortoise and the wilderness experience analysis. MRC and Riverside County appealed the ruling. On May 7, 1999, the Court of Appeals overturned the Superior Court ruling. In 1999, two lawsuits were filed against the project challenging: (1) valuation of the land exchange with the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, and (2) adequacy of EIS. In September 2005, the U.S. Federal District Court set aside the land exchange due to deficiencies in the land exchange approved by the BLM and in the environmental analysis. The defendants, Kaiser and MRC, and the BLM filed appeals separately on November 16, 2005, and on November 18, 2005,	

⁶ "Mcy" means "million cubic yards".
⁷ "N/A" means information is not available.

**Table 9-2
SUMMARY OF THE STATUS OF THE LAND USE PERMIT AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT
FOR THE PROPOSED NEW AND EXPANSION OF EXISTING OUT-OF-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS (LOCATED IN CALIFORNIA)
POTENTIALLY AVAILABLE FOR OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL**

LOCATION		LANDFILL NAME	DESCRIPTION ¹ OF NEW LANDFILL OR EXPANSION OF EXISTING LANDFILL	STATUS ² OF THE LAND USE PERMIT FOR THE PROPOSED NEW LANDFILL OR EXPANSION OF THE EXISTING LANDFILL	STATUS ³ OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT FOR THE NEW LANDFILL OR EXPANSION OF THE EXISTING LANDFILL	COMMENTS
COUNTY	CITY					
					respectively. On November 10, 2009, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, by a 2 to 1 vote, blocked construction of the Landfill by ruling that the environmental analysis did not adequately address the environmental impacts of the land exchange. On October 22, 2010, Kaiser Eagle Mountain, LLC, petitioned the U.S. Supreme Court for review of the decision. On March 28, 2011, the U.S. Supreme Court denied Kaiser Eagle Mountain, LLC's petition and will not review the lower court's decision.	
San Bernardino	Barstow	Barstow Sanitary Landfill	Expansion includes: (1) horizontal expansion; (2) vertical expansion; and (3) increase in (a) site from 640 to 645 acres, (b) elevation from 2,985 feet above mean sea level (msl) to 3,130 feet above msl, (c) disposal area from 190 acres to 340 acres, (d) Increase the design capacity to 80.3 mcy, (e) extend the closure year at 2071 and (f) increase in daily tonnage from 750 tpd to 1,500 tpd	LUP issued July 2010	EIR approved September 2009	
San Bernardino	Redlands	California Street Landfill	N/A	N/A	N/A	
San Bernardino	Unincorporated San Bernardino County Landers	Landers Sanitary Landfill	Expansion includes: horizontal expansion	N/A	We will be going through the RFP process to hire a consultant to perform the EIR Report	
San Bernardino	Redlands	San Timoteo Sanitary Landfill	N/A	N/A	N/A	For additional information on Landfill see Table 9-1.
San Bernardino	Victorville	Victorville Sanitary Landfill	Expansion includes: (1) horizontal expansion; and (2) increase in the maximum permitted capacity to 83.2 mcy	LUP issued June 2010	EIR approved May 2004	

**Table 9-2
SUMMARY OF THE STATUS OF THE LAND USE PERMIT AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT
FOR THE PROPOSED NEW AND EXPANSION OF EXISTING OUT-OF-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS (LOCATED IN CALIFORNIA)
POTENTIALLY AVAILABLE FOR OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL**

LOCATION		LANDFILL NAME	DESCRIPTION ¹ OF NEW LANDFILL OR EXPANSION OF EXISTING LANDFILL	STATUS ² OF THE LAND USE PERMIT FOR THE PROPOSED NEW LANDFILL OR EXPANSION OF THE EXISTING LANDFILL	STATUS ³ OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT FOR THE NEW LANDFILL OR EXPANSION OF THE EXISTING LANDFILL	COMMENTS
COUNTY	CITY					
San Diego	San Diego	Sycamore Landfill	Expansion includes: (1) horizontal expansion; (2) vertical expansion; (3) increase in (a) daily intake capacity by 9,000 tpd, (b) an elevation of 167 feet above msl, and (c) remaining disposal capacity by 86 mcy.	LUP is still in the process of being approved as part of Sycamore Landfill's Master Plan. Negotiations with the City of Santee are complete.	The Final EIR has been submitted to the City Planning Commission for approval. However, the Final EIR is being challenged by the City of Santee, the East Elliot Land Company, and Citizens Against Landfill Expansion on the grounds that the environmental impacts were not thoroughly analyzed. A trial date of January 26, 2010 was set for the case filed by the City of Santee. The trial for the other two plaintiffs was scheduled to begin in February 2010.	
San Diego	San Diego	West Miramar Sanitary Landfill	N/A	LUP has been approved by the City of San Diego.	The Environmental Impact Document has been certified by the City of San Diego.	
San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo	Cold Canyon Landfill, Inc.	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Solano	Suisun City	Potrero Hills Landfill	Expansion includes: (1) horizontal expansion; (2) vertical expansion; and (3) increase in (a) site area to 525.7 acres, (b) elevation from 220 feet above mean sea level (msl) to 345 feet above msl, (c) disposal area from 190 acres to 340 acres, (d) Increase the design capacity to 83.1 mcy, and (e) lifespan by 31 years	LUP was approved by the Solano County Board of Supervisors in June 2009.	The EIR was court certified in November 2009.	
Stanislaus	Unincorporated Stanislaus County Crows Landing	Fink Road Landfill	N/A	N/A	The Environmental Impact Document has not been prepared.	
Ventura	Simi Valley	Simi Valley Landfill and Recycling Center	Expansion includes: (1) horizontal expansion; (2) vertical expansion; and (3) increase in (a) site area to 887 acres, (b) elevation from 1,118 feet above mean sea level (msl) to 1,270 +/-5 ft. feet above msl, (c) disposal area from 185 acres to 367.5 acres, (d) remaining disposal capacity by 80 mcy, (e) daily intake capacity will be maintained at 9,250 tpd, but the portion of solid waste intake is changed from 3,000 tpd to 6,000 tpd, and (f) lifespan by 19 years (estimated closure date per EIR is 2053)	Conditional Use Permit 3142, Case No. LU 07-0048 Major Modification 8 was approved by the Ventura County Board of Supervisors on July 19, 2011.	The final environmental document was certified by the Ventura County Board of Supervisors on July 19, 2011.	For additional information on Landfill, see Table 9-1.

**TABLE 9-3
SOLID WASTE FLOW CONTROL (IMPORT) RESTRICTIONS¹
FOR EXISTING AND PROPOSED² NEW OUT-OF-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS (LOCATED IN CALIFORNIA)
POTENTIALLY AVAILABLE FOR OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL**

COUNTY NAME	COUNTY RESTRICTIONS (CODE/ORDINANCE/RESOLUTION)	CITY NAME	CITY RESTRICTIONS (CODE/ORDINANCE/ RESOLUTION)	LANDFILL NAME	LANDFILL OWNER	LANDFILL OPERATOR	LANDFILL SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS	HOST FEE Dollars/Ton	TIPPING FEE Dollars/Ton ³
Alameda	None ⁴	Livermore	N/A ⁵	Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery	Waste Management, Inc.	Waste Management, Inc.	As described in Resolution No. 2000-10, the Landfill can receive waste from Dublin Davis St. Transfer Station, all Alameda County jurisdictions, San Francisco, Brentwood, and San Ramon.	N/A	N/A
				Vasco Road Sanitary Landfill	Republic Services of California	Republic Services of California	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fresno	The County Board of Supervisors has not set a policy on the amount of waste the landfills can or cannot accept from other counties. However, a request to accept waste imported from Los Angeles County would have to be referred the BOS.	Unincorporated Fresno County Tranquility	None	American Avenue Disposal Site	Fresno County Department of Public Works and Planning, Resources Division	Fresno County Department of Public Works and Planning, Resources Division	N/A	N/A	N/A
Imperial	Imperial County Codified Ordinances Section 8.72, Solid Waste Management.	Unincorporated Area ⁶	None	Mesquite Regional Landfill	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (CSD)	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (CSD)	Landfill can accept 20,000 tpd of residual municipal solid waste transported from Southern California communities by rail of which 4,000 tpd may be transported by truck from Los Angeles County and 1,000 tpd may be delivered by truck from Imperial County.	1.00 (min.)	N/A
		Imperial	N/A	Salton City Solid Waste Site	County of Imperial, Department of Public Works	Burrtec Waste Industries, Inc.	Subject to permit requirements and imperial County Air pollution Control District and Air Monitoring requirements.	N/A	N/A
		Imperial	None	Allied Imperial Landfill	Imperial Landfill, Inc.	Imperial Landfill, Inc.	Amendment to the Landfill's CUP No. 98-0021 does not allow solid waste to be imported from Los Angeles County and future permit revisions are also not expected to allow such importation.	N/A	N/A
Kern	Under Kern County's Ordinance No. G-7501, solid waste originating outside Kern County shall not be accepted at the County's waste facilities and no person shall transport refuse from outside the County to County waste facilities, except by the express order of the Board of Supervisors. However, the Board of Supervisors may allow disposal of solid waste originating from outside the County at the County waste facilities on such terms and conditions as it may approve.	Arvin	N/A	Arvin Sanitary Landfill	Kern County Waste Management	Kern County Waste Management	Landfill is inactive and in the closure process.	N/A	N/A
		Unincorporated Kern County Caliente	N/A	Bakersfield Metropolitan (Bena) Sanitary Landfill	Kern County Waste Management	Kern County Waste Management	See County Ordinance No. G-7501	N/A	N/A
		Shafter	None	Shafter-Wasco Sanitary Landfill	Kern County Waste Management	Kern County Waste Management	See County Ordinance No. G-7501	N/A	N/A

¹ See Section 9-2 for definitions of Flow Control, Wasteshed, and Tipping and Host Fees.

² Landfills designated with an asterisk (*) are proposed new landfills.

³ For non-hazardous municipal solid waste only.

⁴ "None" means that there is no applicable law, ordinance, or resolution restricting the importation of solid waste to the jurisdictions or landfills, including waste from jurisdictions within Los Angeles County.

⁵ "N/A" means not applicable or information is not available.

⁶ Approximately five miles northeast of the City of Glamis.

**TABLE 9-3
SOLID WASTE FLOW CONTROL (IMPORT) RESTRICTIONS¹
FOR EXISTING AND PROPOSED² NEW OUT-OF-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS (LOCATED IN CALIFORNIA)
POTENTIALLY AVAILABLE FOR OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL**

COUNTY NAME	COUNTY RESTRICTIONS (CODE/ORDINANCE/RESOLUTION)	CITY NAME	CITY RESTRICTIONS (CODE/ORDINANCE/ RESOLUTION)	LANDFILL NAME	LANDFILL OWNER	LANDFILL OPERATOR	LANDFILL SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS	HOST FEE Dollars/Ton	TIPPING FEE Dollars/Ton ³
Kings	None	Avenal	N/A	Avenal Regional Landfill	City of Avenal	Madera Disposal System	None	N/A	N/A
		Unincorporated Kings County Kettleman City	N/A	CWMI, KHf (MSW, Landfill B-17)	Waste Management, Inc.	Chemical Waste Management, Inc.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Orange	<p>Under the County of Orange Codified Ordinances, (Title 4, Division 3, Article 2, Section 4-3-116), it shall be unlawful for any person to place, deposit, or dump or cause to be placed, deposited, or dumped in or upon any County disposal station any solid wastes originating outside of the County. Notwithstanding the above, the Board of Supervisors may contract to provide disposal services for solid waste originating outside of Orange County.</p> <p>However, the County of Orange has three import waste agreements with waste hauling companies to import waste into Orange County. Each Importation Agreement requires that the hauler deliver a certain minimum amount of imported tonnage to Orange County Landfills on an annual basis. The total minimum annual tonnage for all three contracts is currently 867,000 tons. Orange County waste has priority over imported waste once the minimum thresholds in the waste agreements are met. (See the Landfill Specific Restrictions column for details of the agreement.)</p>	Brea	None	Olinda Alpha Landfill	County of Orange	OC Waste & Recycling	Municipal solid waste (MSW) from Los Angeles County may only be accepted at this Landfill under the Waste Import Agreement between Orange County and (1) Republic Services, Inc. (Republic), and (2) Burrtec Waste Industries, Inc., (Burrtec) that both began on December 31, 1997. The agreement to end this contract on December 31, 2015 was renewed, and the contracts between Orange County, and (1) Republic, and (2) Burrtec were extended until June 30, 2016., Under the previous agreement, Republic and Burrtec are to deliver a minimum of 357,000 and 161,500 tons, respectively, to the Landfill per year. A host fee of \$1.07 per ton of imported waste is paid to the Landfill host city (City of Brea) through the County on a quarterly basis. On April 17, 2007, the Orange County Board of Supervisors directed OC Waste & Recycling to continue to negotiate a Cooperative Agreement with the City of Brea (host city). Negotiations with the City of Brea are still underway and have not yet been completed.	1.07	56.05
		Irvine	The County has an agreement with City of Irvine (host city) to dispose solid waste at this landfill until the year 2053.	Frank R. Bowerman Landfill	County of Orange	OC Waste & Recycling	MSW from Los Angeles County could only be accepted at this Landfill under the Waste Import Agreement between Orange County and the County Sanitation Districts, which began on December 31, 1997 and intended to continue until June 30, 2016. Under the agreement, CSD was to deliver a minimum of 255,000 tons per year to the Landfill. Orange County waste had priority over imported waste once the minimum thresholds in the waste agreements were met. A host fee of \$1.07 per ton of imported waste was paid to the Landfill host city (City of Irvine) through the County on a quarterly basis. County Sanitation Districts terminated the contract on April 30, 2009.	1.07	56.05
		San Juan Capistrano	None	Prima Deshecha Landfill	County of Orange	OC Waste & Recycling	MSW from Los Angeles County may only be accepted at this Landfill under the Waste Import Agreement between Orange County and Burrtec Waste Industries, Inc., (Burrtec) which began on December 31, 1997, and will end on June 30, 2016. , and may not be renewed. Under the Agreement, Burrtec is to deliver a minimum amount of 93,500 tons per year be exported to the Landfill. Orange County waste has priority over imported waste once the minimum thresholds in the Waste Agreement are met. A host fee of \$1.07 per ton of imported waste is paid to the Landfill host city (San Juan Capistrano) through the County on a quarterly basis.	1.07	56.05

**TABLE 9-3
SOLID WASTE FLOW CONTROL (IMPORT) RESTRICTIONS¹
FOR EXISTING AND PROPOSED² NEW OUT-OF-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS (LOCATED IN CALIFORNIA)
POTENTIALLY AVAILABLE FOR OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL**

COUNTY NAME	COUNTY RESTRICTIONS (CODE/ORDINANCE/RESOLUTION)	CITY NAME	CITY RESTRICTIONS (CODE/ORDINANCE/RESOLUTION)	LANDFILL NAME	LANDFILL OWNER	LANDFILL OPERATOR	LANDFILL SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS	HOST FEE Dollars/Ton	TIPPING FEE Dollars/Ton ³
Riverside	Section 3 of Riverside County Ordinance No. 779, relating to County Solid Waste Facilities and Establishing Fees states that: No person shall place, deposit, or dump, or cause to be placed, deposited or dumped, in or upon any County owned, leased, or contracted transfer station or disposal site, any solid waste originating outside of the County of Riverside. However, the General Manager—Chief Engineer of the Waste Management Department has discretion to accept incidental amounts of refuse from outside of Riverside County and near Riverside County borders for disposal at Riverside County landfills when payment is made according to Appendix A of the County Ordinance for such incidental refuse.	Beaumont	None	Lamb Canyon Sanitary Landfill	Riverside County Waste Management Department	Riverside County Waste Management Department	Landfill does not accept waste from other counties per Riverside County Siting Element. The second El Sobrante Landfill Agreement with Waste Management, Inc. limits the import of out of county waste to 225,000 tons per year.	Host Fee varies based on contract rate	Varies
		Corona	None	El Sobrante Landfill	USA Waste of California, Inc.	USA Waste of California, Inc.	Forty percent of the landfill capacity is reserved for Riverside County with the remainder reserved for areas outside Riverside County. Landfill can accept up to 11,054 tpd from other counties, including Los Angeles County. The Landfill has a minimum host fee.	Varies from 3 to 5.46	Varies
		Desert Center	None	Eagle Mountain Landfill*	Kaiser Eagle Mountain, Inc.	Mine Reclamation, LLC	Solid Waste from Los Angeles County shall be transported to the Landfill via rail access.	N/A	N/A
		Moreno Valley	None	Badlands Sanitary Landfill	Riverside County Waste Management Department	Riverside County Waste Management Department	Landfill does not accept waste from other counties per Riverside County Siting Element. The second El Sobrante Landfill Agreement with Waste Management, Inc., limits the import of out of county waste to 225,000 tons per year.	Host Fee varies based on contract rate	Varies
San Bernardino	Under Title 3, Division 3, Chapter 8, Section 33.08151 of the San Bernardino County Code, Ordinance Number 3931: It shall be unlawful for any person to discharge at any County refuse disposal site any matter of any kind whatsoever the source of San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division which is outside of San Bernardino County, except: (a) that persons residing in dwellings within the area of Los Angeles County described below and known as the Wrightwood Community may discharge solid waste at the Phelan Transfer Station, and (b) that refuse haulers or refuse generators may discharge solid waste generated in counties other than San Bernardino County at facilities within the County Solid Waste Disposal System, if and only to the extent provided for in a written contract entered into with the County allowing for such disposal.	Colton	None	Colton Sanitary Landfill	San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	Los Angeles County would need a contractual agreement to export solid waste to San Bernardino County. See the County Restrictions column for more information.	N/A ⁷	59.94
		Barstow	None	Barstow Sanitary Landfill	San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	Los Angeles County would need a contractual agreement to export solid waste to San Bernardino County. See the County Restrictions column for more information	1	59.94
		Unincorporated San Bernardino County Landers	None	Landers Sanitary Landfill	San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	Los Angeles County would need a contractual agreement to export solid waste to San Bernardino County. See the County Restrictions column for more information.	1	59.94
		Rialto	None	Mid-Valley Sanitary Landfill	San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	Los Angeles County would need a contractual agreement to export solid waste to San Bernardino County. See the County Restrictions column for more information.	1	59.94
		Redlands	N/A	California Street Landfill	City of Redlands Municipal Utilities Department	City of Redlands Municipal Utilities Department	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Redlands	None	San Timoteo Sanitary Landfill	San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	Los Angeles County would need a contractual agreement to export solid waste to San Bernardino County. See County Restrictions column for more information.	1	59.94

⁷ "N/A" means not applicable or information is not available.

**TABLE 9-3
SOLID WASTE FLOW CONTROL (IMPORT) RESTRICTIONS¹
FOR EXISTING AND PROPOSED² NEW OUT-OF-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS (LOCATED IN CALIFORNIA)
POTENTIALLY AVAILABLE FOR OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL**

COUNTY NAME	COUNTY RESTRICTIONS (CODE/ORDINANCE/RESOLUTION)	CITY NAME	CITY RESTRICTIONS (CODE/ORDINANCE/ RESOLUTION)	LANDFILL NAME	LANDFILL OWNER	LANDFILL OPERATOR	LANDFILL SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS	HOST FEE Dollars/Ton	TIPPING FEE Dollars/Ton ³
		Victorville	None	Victorville Sanitary Landfill	San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	Los Angeles County would need a contractual agreement to export solid waste to San Bernardino County. See County Restrictions column for more information.	1	59.94
San Diego	None	Chula Vista	None	Otay Annex Landfill	Allied Waste Services	Otay Landfill, Inc.	None	N/A	N/A
		Pala	None	Gregory Canyon Landfill*	Nancy Chase	Gregory Canyon, LLC	None	N/A	N/A
		San Diego	City of San Diego Fee Schedule and Regulation provides that the Landfill may refuse to accept non-City waste.	Sycamore Landfill	Allied Waste Services	Sycamore Landfill, Inc.	N/A	N/A	N/A
West Miramar Landfill	United States Department of Navy			City of San Diego	Waste generated outside City limits is charged a higher tipping fee and the Landfill may refuse to accept non-City waste.	N/A	N/A		
San Luis Obispo	N/A	San Luis Obispo	N/A	Cold Canyon Landfill	Corral De Piedra Land Company	Cold Canyon Landfill, Inc.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Santa Barbara	The County does not have a formal policy or an ordinance regarding the importation of waste from outside Santa Barbara County. However, local elected officials are sensitive to the importation and exportation of solid waste.	Goleta	None	Tajiguas Sanitary Landfill	County of Santa Barbara Public Works Department	County of Santa Barbara Public Works Department	There is no washed restriction at this time. However, the Landfill only receives waste from the south central portion of Santa Barbara County including the Cities of Santa Barbara, Goleta, Solvang and Buellton. Santa Barbara reporting method from 1990 to the present indicates that the Tajiguas Sanitary Landfill has never accepted waste from Los Angeles County.	N/A	N/A
Solano	There are no County restrictions at this time. An out-of-County waste volume limitation is being challenged in the courts and at the legislative level.	Suisun City	None	Potrero Hills Landfill	Potrero Hills Landfill, Inc.	Potrero Hills Landfill, Inc.	There is no washed restriction at this time. There is available daily capacity of over 1,000 tpd. Recently approved Waste Discharge Requirements now allow for non-hazardous designated waste to be landfilled.	7.24	N/A
Stanislaus	None	Incorporated Stanislaus County Crows Landing	None	Fink Road Landfill	Stanislaus County	Stanislaus County	None	33	N/A
Ventura		Simi Valley	None	Simi Valley Landfill & Recycling Center	Waste Management of California	Waste Management of California	Based on availability, this Landfill can accept up to 3,000 tpd as Ventura County has priority on available capacity. Simi Valley Landfill & Recycling Center continues to accept "out-of-County" waste. Effective January 1, 2012, a "sustainability fee" may be applied to out-of-County waste. Effective November 15, 2011, the tipping fee increased and will become effective on January 1, 2012.	N/A	63.51

**TABLE 9-3
SOLID WASTE FLOW CONTROL (IMPORT) RESTRICTIONS¹
FOR EXISTING AND PROPOSED² NEW OUT-OF-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS (LOCATED IN CALIFORNIA)
POTENTIALLY AVAILABLE FOR OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL**

COUNTY NAME	COUNTY RESTRICTIONS (CODE/ORDINANCE/RESOLUTION)	CITY NAME	CITY RESTRICTIONS (CODE/ORDINANCE/ RESOLUTION)	LANDFILL NAME	LANDFILL OWNER	LANDFILL OPERATOR	LANDFILL SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS	HOST FEE Dollars/Ton	TIPPING FEE Dollars/Ton ³
	Facility will only accept waste generated within Ventura County per Ventura County Code.	Santa Paula	None	Toland Road Landfill	Ventura Regional Sanitation District	Ventura Regional Sanitation District	Facility will only accept waste generated within Ventura County per the Landfill's Land Use Permit issued by the County of Ventura.	39.60	N/A

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**Table 9-4
LIST¹ OF MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITIES, TRANSFER STATIONS, CONSTRUCTION, DEMOLITION AND INERT DEBRIS PROCESSING FACILITIES,
COMPOSTING/CHIPPING AND GRINDING FACILITIES
IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY IN 2015**

No.	Facility Name	Location	SWIS ² No. [SWFP Tier]	Facility Type	Owner	Operator	Thomas Guide	Permitted Daily Intake Capacity ³ (in tpd-6) [] ⁴
MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITIES⁵								
1	Active Recycling MRF and Transfer Station	2000 W. Slauson Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90047	19-AR-1250 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/Processing Facility	Active Recycling Company, Inc.	Active Recycling Company, Inc.	673-6H	250
2	Allan Company Baldwin Park	14604-14618 Arrow Highway Baldwin Park, CA 91706	19-AA-1110 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/Processing Facility ⁶	Cedarwood-Young, Doing Business As Alan Company	Cedarwood-Young, Doing Business As Alan Company	598-C3	750
3	Angelus Western Paper Fibers, Inc.	2474 Porter Street Los Angeles, CA 90021	19-AR-1185 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/Processing Facility	Bloom Investment	Angelus Western Paper Fibers, Inc.	634-J7	650
4	Athens Services	14048 East Valley Boulevard Industry, CA 91746	19-AA-0863 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/Processing Facility	Arakelian Enterprises, Inc.	Athens Services	637-J5	5,000
5	Athens Sun Valley Materials Recycling & Transfer Station	11121 Pendleton Street Sun Valley, CA 91353	19-AR-5581 [R]	Large Volume Transfer/Processing Facility	Arakelian Enterprises, Inc.	Arakelian Enterprises, Inc.	502-J6	1,500
6	Azusa Transfer and MRF	1501 W. Gladstone Street Azusa, CA 91701	19-AA-1127 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/Processing Facility	Azusa Land Reclamation	Azusa Land Reclamation	598-F1	3,800
7	Bradley East Transfer Station (Sun Valley Recycling Park)	9227 Tujunga Avenue, Sun Valley, CA 91352	19-AR-1237 [T]	Large Volume Transfer/Processing Facility	Waste Management Recycling and Disposal Service of California	Waste Management Recycling and Disposal Service of California	502-H6	1,532

¹ Facilities listed are permitted by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery's (CalRecycle). The data was obtained from CalRecycle's Solid Waste Information System (SWIS) and the County's Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS) as of August 2015. This list only includes facilities with a permitted daily capacity of at least 100 tpd.

² The SWIS number is the same as the Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) number. The designation "EAN" means that the MRF, TS, or CDI debris processing facility is identified in the SWIS database as having an Enforcement Agency Notification tier under the 1994 California Integrated Waste Management Board tiered regulatory structure for all solid waste facilities and solid waste handling operation. Under this tier, the facility is responsible to inform the local enforcement agency (responsible for enforcing solid waste handling laws and regulations) in a particular jurisdiction in the State. The designation "P" means that the facility or site holds a SWFP per California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 18200 et seq. The designation "R" means that the facility's or site's SWFP has been revised. The designation "T" means that the facility or site was issued a temporary SWFP. The designation "RP" means that the facility or site was issued a registration permit in accordance with Title 14, California Code of Regulations section 18104.

³ Permitted Daily Intake Capacity is the total quantity of solid waste the facility is allowed to receive in accordance with the terms, conditions, and limitations of relevant permits. The permitted capacity listed is based on information from the SWIS database website.

⁴ Figure in brackets is converted from cubic yards to tons using a conversion factor of 900 pounds per cubic yard for Transfer Station Facilities.

⁵ "Materials Recovery Facilities" (MRF) means solid waste facilities where solid wastes or recyclable materials are sorted or separated, by hand or by use of machinery, for the purposes of recycling or composting, or use as feed stock for alternative technology facilities. Facilities listed in this Table under the MRF Category are facilities listed in the SWIS database as transfer and processing facilities.

⁶ "Large Volume Transfer/Processing Facility" means a facility that receives 100 tons or more solid waste per operating day for the purpose of storing, handling, or processing the waste prior to transferring the waste to another solid waste operation or facility per [14 CCR, Title 14, Section 17402 (a)(9)].

**Table 9-4
LIST¹ OF MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITIES, TRANSFER STATIONS, CONSTRUCTION, DEMOLITION AND INERT DEBRIS PROCESSING FACILITIES,
COMPOSTING/CHIPPING AND GRINDING FACILITIES
IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY IN 2015**

No.	Facility Name	Location	SWIS ² No. [SWFP Tier]	Facility Type	Owner	Operator	Thomas Guide	Permitted Daily Intake Capacity ³ (in tpd-6) [I] ⁴
8	City Fiber – Los Angeles Plant #2	2545 East 25th Street Los Angeles, CA 90058	19-AR-1236 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	City Fibers Waste Management Recycling and Disposal Service of California	Todd Jones	674-J2	300
9	City Fibers – West Valley Plant	16714 Schoenborn Street Los Angeles, CA 91343	19-AR-1235 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	City Fibers	Todd Jones	531-D2	350
10	City of Glendale MRF and TS	540 W. Chevy Chase Dr. Glendale, CA 91204	19-AA-1130 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/Processing Facility	Allan CompanyBFI Waste Systems of North America, Inc.	Allan Company	564-D6	250
11	City Terrace Recycling Transfer Station	1511-1533 Fishburn Avenue City Terrace, CA 90063	19-AA-0859 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Robert M. Arsenian	Robert M. Arsenian	635-D3	700
12	Community Recycling/Resource Recovery, Inc.	9147 De Garmo Avenue Sun Valley, CA 91352	19-AR-0303 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Thomas Fry	Community Recycling and Resource Recovery, Inc.	502-J7	1,700
13	Downey Area Recycling and Transfer (DART)	9770 Washburn Road Downey, CA 90241	19-AA-0801 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County and Downey Area R&T	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County and Downey Area R&T	706-D7	5,000
14	Falcon Refuse Center, Inc.	3031 East "I" Street Wilmington, CA 90744	19-AR-0302 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	BFI Waste Systems of North America, Inc.	Alid Waste Transfer Services of California	795-A6	1,850
15	Grand Central Recycling and Transfer Station	999 Hatcher Avenue City of Industry, CA 91748	19-AA-1042 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Grand Central Recycling and Transfer Station Inc.	Grand Central Recycling and Transfer Station Inc.	678-G2	5,000
16	Los Angeles Express Materials Recovery Facility	6625 Stanford Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90001	19-AR-1234 [T]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Olga Wilhelm Trust; Miguel Dilella, Robet Wilhelm, Olga Wilhelm Trust	Titus Maintenance and Install Services, Inc.	674-E7	207

**Table 9-4
LIST¹ OF MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITIES, TRANSFER STATIONS, CONSTRUCTION, DEMOLITION AND INERT DEBRIS PROCESSING FACILITIES,
COMPOSTING/CHIPPING AND GRINDING FACILITIES
IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY IN 2015**

No.	Facility Name	Location	SWIS ² No. [SWFP Tier]	Facility Type	Owner	Operator	Thomas Guide	Permitted Daily Intake Capacity ³ (in tpd-6) [1] ⁴
17	Mission Recycling/West Coast Recycling	1326 East 9th Street Pomona, CA 91766	19-AA-1107 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	AI Solis	West Coast Recycling DBA Mission Recycling	641-C3	300
18	Mission Recycling/West Coast Recycling	1341 East Mission Boulevard Pomona, CA 91766	19-AA-1108 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	AI Solis	West Coast Recycling DBA Mission Recycling	641-C2	200
19	Mission Road Recycling and Transfer Station	840 South Mission Road Los Angeles, CA 90023	19-AR-1183 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Waste Management, Inc.	Waste Management, Inc. – Bradley LF and Miss	634-J6	1,785
20	Norwalk Transfer Station	13780 East Imperial Highway Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670	19-AI-0002 [RP]	Medium Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Norwalk Industries Transfer Station	Norwalk Industries Transfer Station	737-C1	100
21	Paramount Resource Recycling Facility	7230 Petterson Lane Paramount, CA 90723	19-AA-0840 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Metropolitan Waste Disposal Corporation	Paramount Resource Recycling, Inc.	735-F3	2,450
22	Pico Rivera Materials Recycling Facility	8405 Loch Lomond Drive Pico Rivera, CA 90660	19-AA-1105 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Danny D. Samarin	Waste Management Recycle America LLC	676-F3	327
23	Potential Industries	922 East E Street Wilmington, CA 90744	19-AR-1243 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Potential Industries; Henry and Jessica Chen	Potential Industries	794-F7	5,000
24	Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility (with potential rail loading capability)	2808 Workman Mill Road Whittier, CA 90601	19-AA-1043 [R]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	637-D7	4,400
25	SA Recycling LLC	8720 Tujunga Avenue, Sun Valley, CA 91352	19-AR-1258 [RP]	Medium Volume Transfer/Processing Facility	SA Recycling LLC	SA Recycling LLC	532-J1	100

**Table 9-4
LIST¹ OF MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITIES, TRANSFER STATIONS, CONSTRUCTION, DEMOLITION AND INERT DEBRIS PROCESSING FACILITIES,
COMPOSTING/CHIPPING AND GRINDING FACILITIES
IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY IN 2015**

No.	Facility Name	Location	SWIS ² No. [SWFP Tier]	Facility Type	Owner	Operator	Thomas Guide	Permitted Daily Intake Capacity ³ (in tpd-6) [1] ⁴
26	Southern California Disposal Recycling and Transfer Station	1908 Frank Street Santa Monica, CA 90404	19-AA-0846 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Southern California Disposal Co. Recycling and Transfer Station	Southern California Disposal Co. Recycling and Transfer Station	671-H1	1,056
27	Sun Valley Paper Stock Materials Recovery Facility and Transfer Station	8701 San Fernando Road Sun Valley, CA 91352	19-AR-1227 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Stephen Young	Sun Valley Paper Stock Transfer Station and Materials Recovery Facility	532-H1	750
28	Waste Management South Gate Transfer Station	4489 Ardine Street, South Gate, CA 90280	19-AA-0856 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	H.B.J.J. Inc. (Subsidiary of USA Waste)	H.B.J.J. Inc. (Subsidiary of USA Waste)	705-D2	2,000
29	Waste Resources Recovery	357 West Compton Boulevard Gardena, CA 90248	19-AA-0857 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Waste Resources Recovery, Inc.	Waste Resources Recovery, Inc.	734-C4	500
30	West Valley Fibers	14811 Keswick Avenue, Van Nuys, CA 91405	19-AR-1261 [RP]	Medium Volume ⁷ Transfer/Processing Facility	Potential Industries, Inc.	Potential Industries, Inc.	531-J3	100
SUBTOTAL (MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITIES)								47,907
TRANSFER STATIONS⁸								
31	American Waste Transfer Station	1449 West Rosecrans Avenue Gardena, CA 90249	19-AA-0001 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Republic Services of California, LLC	Republic Services of California, LLC	733-J3	2,225
32	Bel-Art Waste Transfer Station	2501 East 68th Street Long Beach, CA 90805	19-AK-0001 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Consolidated Disposal Services, LLC	Consolidated Disposal Services, LLC	735-G6	1,500

⁷ "Medium Volume Transfer/Processing Facility" means a facility that receives equal to or more than 60 cubic yards or 15 tons (whichever is greater) of solid waste per operating day but less than 100 tons of solid waste, for the purpose of storing or handling the waste prior to transferring the waste to another solid waste operation or facility; or a facility that receives any amount of solid waste, up to 100 tons per operating day, for the purpose of processing solid waste prior to transferring the waste to another solid waste operation or facility.

⁸ "Transfer Stations" means those facilities utilized to receive solid wastes, temporarily store, separate, convert, or otherwise process the materials in the solid wastes, or to transfer the solid wastes directly from smaller to larger vehicles for transport, and those facilities utilized for transformation. Facilities in this Table listed under the Transfer Stations category are facilities listed in the SWIS database as Transfer facilities, or Direct Transfer Facilities.

**Table 9-4
LIST¹ OF MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITIES, TRANSFER STATIONS, CONSTRUCTION, DEMOLITION AND INERT DEBRIS PROCESSING FACILITIES,
COMPOSTING/CHIPPING AND GRINDING FACILITIES
IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY IN 2015**

No.	Facility Name	Location	SWIS ² No. [SWFP Tier]	Facility Type	Owner	Operator	Thomas Guide	Permitted Daily Intake Capacity ³ (in tpd-6) [1] ⁴
33	Carson Transfer Station and Materials Recovery Facility	321 West Francisco Street Carson, CA 90745	19-AQ-0001 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	USA Waste of California, Inc.	USA Waste of California, Inc.	764-C3	5,300
34	Central Los Angeles Recycling Center and Transfer Station	2201 E. Washington Boulevard Los Angeles, CA 90034	19-AR-1182 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation	City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Sanitation	674-H1	4,025
35	City of Inglewood Transfer Station	222 West Beach Avenue Inglewood, CA 90302	19-AA-0067 [RP]	Medium Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	City of Inglewood	City of Inglewood	703-C2	100
36	City of Lancaster Maintenance Yard, Medium Volume Transfer Station	46008 7th Street West Lancaster, CA 93534	19-AA-1053 [RP]	Medium Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	City of Lancaster Public Works	City of Lancaster Public Works	4015-G3	100
37	Compton Recycling and Transfer Station	2509 West Rosecrans Avenue Compton, CA 90059	19-AA-0048 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	B.F.I. Waste Systems of North America, Inc.	B.F.I. Waste Systems of North America, Inc.	734-E3	1,500
38	Culver City Transfer and Recycling Station	9255 Jefferson Boulevard Culver City, CA 90232	19-AA-0404 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	City of Culver City- Sanitation Division of Public Works Department	City of Culver City- Sanitation Division of Public Works Department	672-H1	500
39	East Los Angeles Recycling and Transfer Station	1512 N. Bonnie Beach Place City Terrace, CA 90063	19-AA-0845 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Perdomo/BLT Enterprises, LLC c/o Consolidated Services, Inc.	Perdomo/BLT Enterprises, LLC c/o Consolidated Services, Inc.	635-E3	700
40	East Street Maintenance District Yard	452 San Fernando Road Los Angeles, CA 90065	19-AA-0816 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	594-J7	[315]
41	EDCO Recycling and Transfer	2755 California Avenue Signal Hill, CA 90755	19-AA-1112 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Lee Family Trust; PhilEsp, LLC; Cockriel Family Trust (Robert W. Lee)	EDCO Transport Services	635-6A	1,500

**Table 9-4
LIST¹ OF MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITIES, TRANSFER STATIONS, CONSTRUCTION, DEMOLITION AND INERT DEBRIS PROCESSING FACILITIES,
COMPOSTING/CHIPPING AND GRINDING FACILITIES
IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY IN 2015**

No.	Facility Name	Location	SWIS ² No. [SWFP Tier]	Facility Type	Owner	Operator	Thomas Guide	Permitted Daily Intake Capacity ³ (in tpd-6) [] ⁴
42	Granada Hills Street Maintenance District Yard	10210 Etiwanda Avenue Northridge, CA 91325	19-AA-0817 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	500-J4	[450]
43	Innovative Waste Control (potential rail loading capability)	4133 Bandini Boulevard Vernon, CA 90023	19-DE-0001 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Consolidated Disposal Services, LLC	Consolidated Disposal Services, LLC.	675-D3	1,250
44	Pomona Municipal Direct Transfer Facility	1730 East 1st Street Pomona, CA 91767	19-AA-1065 [RP]	Direct Transfer Facility ⁹	City of Pomona – Solid Waste Division	City of Pomona	641-D1	150
45	South Gate Transfer Station	9530 South Garfield Avenue South Gate, CA 90280	19-AA-0005 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	705-G5	1,000
46	Southwest Street Maintenance District Yard	5860 South Wilton Place Los Angeles, CA 90047	19-AA-0818 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	673-H6	[225]
47	Universal Waste Systems Inc. DTF	2460 East 24th Street Los Angeles, CA 90058	19-AR-1251 [RP]	Direct Transfer Facility	John Pabigian	Universal Waste Systems Inc.	674-H2	150
48	Van Nuys Street Maintenance District Yard	15145 Oxnard Street Van Nuys, CA 91411	19-AA-0814 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	561-H1	[225]
49	Western District Satellite Yard	6000 West Jefferson Blvd. Los Angeles, CA 90016	19-AR-5585 [RP]	Direct Transfer Facility	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation	632-J7	149
SUBTOTAL (TRANSFER STATIONS)								21,364

⁹ "Direct Transfer Facility" means a transfer facility that receives equal to or more than 60 cubic yards or 15 tons (whichever is greater) of solid waste per operating day but less than 150 tons of solid waste and meets the standards specified in CCR, Title 14, Section 17852(f).

**Table 9-4
LIST¹ OF MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITIES, TRANSFER STATIONS, CONSTRUCTION, DEMOLITION AND INERT DEBRIS PROCESSING FACILITIES,
COMPOSTING/CHIPPING AND GRINDING FACILITIES
IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY IN 2015**

No.	Facility Name	Location	SWIS ² No. [SWFP Tier]	Facility Type	Owner	Operator	Thomas Guide	Permitted Daily Intake Capacity ³ (in tpd-6) [1] ⁴
CONSTRUCTION, DEMOLITION AND INERT (CDI) DEBRIS PROCESSING FACILITIES¹⁰								
50	American Reclamation CDI Processing Facility	4560 Doran Street Los Angeles, CA 90039	19-AR-1241 [RP]	Medium Volume CDI Debris Processing Facility	Glendale Metals and Recycling, Inc.	American Reclamation, Inc.	564-B4	174
51	California Waste Services, LLC	621 West 152nd Street Gardena, CA 90247	19-AR-1225 [R]	Large Volume CDI Debris Processing Facility ¹¹	Harbor Redondo, LLC	California Waste Services, LLC	734-B4	1,000
52	Clean Up America	2900 Lugo Street Los Angeles, CA 90023	19-AR-1252 [RP]	Medium Volume CDI Debris Processing Facility	Merco, LLC (Mike Meraz)	Clean Up America	675-2A	174
53	Commercial Waste Services, Inc.	1530 and 1540 Date Street Montebello, CA 90640	19-AA-1131 [RP]	Medium Volume CDI Debris Processing Facility	Commercial Waste Services, Inc.	Commercial Waste Services, Inc. (Aaron Petrosian)	676-B4	175
54	Construction & Demolition Recycling, CDI	9309 Rayo Avenue South Gate, CA 90280	19-AA-1077 [P]	Large Volume CDI Debris Processing Facility	Interior Removal Specialists, Incorporated	Interior Removal Specialists, Incorporated	705-E4	3,000
55	Direct Disposal C&D Recycling	3720 Noakes Street Los Angeles, CA 90023	19-AR-1228 [RP]	Small Volume CDI Debris Processing Facility	Daniel and Tamara Agajanian	Direct Disposal	675-C2	120 ¹²
56	Looney Bins/East Valley Diversion	11616 Sheldon Street Sun Valley, CA 91352	19-AR-1223 [P]	Large Volume CDI Debris Processing Facility	Waste Management, Inc. (City of Los Department of Water/Power, Manager of Real Estate)	Looney Bins-USA Waste of California, Inc.	502-H5	750
57	Looney Bins/Downtown Diversion	2424 Olympic Boulevard Los Angeles, CA 90021	19-AR-1224 [P]	Large Volume CDI Debris Processing Facility	Waste Management, Inc.	Looney Bins-USA Waste of California, Inc.	634-H7	1,500
SUBTOTAL (CONSTRUCTION, DEMOLITION, AND INERT DEBRIS PROCESSING FACILITIES)								6,893
COMPOSTING FACILITIES¹⁰								
58	American Reclamation Chipping and Grinding	4560 Doran Street, Los Angeles, CA 90039	19-AR-1242 [RP]	Medium Volume C&D Wood Debris Chipping and Grinding Operation	American Reclamation, Inc.	American Reclamation, Inc.	564-B4	499
59	Burbank Green Waste Transfer Operation	3000 Bel Aire Drive, Burbank, CA 91504	19-AA-1072 [EAN]	Chipping and Grinding Operation	City of Burbank Public Works Department	City of Burbank Public Works Department	533-H4	200
60	Evergreen Recycling, Inc.	8700 Crocker Street, Los Angeles, CA 90003	19-AR-1249 [EAN]	Chipping and Grinding Operation	Evergreen Recycling, Inc.	Evergreen Recycling, Inc.	704-D3	100
61	Falcon Woodwaste Grinding and Storage Operation	3031 East "I" Street, Wilmington, CA 90744	19-AR-1221 [RP]	Medium Volume C&D Wood Debris Chipping and Grinding Operation	Browning Ferris Industries of CA (BFI)	Browning Ferris Industries of California (BFI)	794-J6	499

¹⁰ "CDI Debris Processing Facility" means a site that receives any combination of Construction and Demolition debris, and Type A inert debris per operating day for the purposes of storage, handling, or processing. The facilities listed in this table under the CDI category are only those construction and demolition (C&D) debris recycling facilities in Los Angeles County classified as CDI facilities in the SWIS database. For a complete list of the C&D recycling facilities in Los Angeles County, see the Los Angeles County Construction and Demolition Debris Recycling and Reuse Program website: <http://dpw.lacounty.gov/epd/CD/index.cfm>.

¹¹ "Large Volume CDI Debris Processing Facility" means a site that receives 175 tons or more of any combination of C&D debris and Type A inert debris per operating day for the purposes of storage, handling, transfer, or processing. "Type A inert debris" includes but is not limited to concrete (including fiberglass or steel reinforcing bar embedded in the concrete), fully cured asphalt, crushed glass, fiberglass, asphalt or fiberglass roofing shingles, brick, slag, ceramics, plaster, clay, and clay products. Type A inert debris is waste that does not contain soluble pollutants at concentrations in excess of water quality objectives and has not been treated in order to reduce pollutants.

¹² This value is converted from cubic yards to tons using a conversion factor of 1,200 pounds per cubic yard for Construction, Demolition and Inert Debris Facilities.

¹³ Composting Facilities mean a permitted solid waste facility at which composting is conducted and which produces a product meeting the definition of 'compost' in [PRC] section 40116.

**Table 9-4
LIST¹ OF MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITIES, TRANSFER STATIONS, CONSTRUCTION, DEMOLITION AND INERT DEBRIS PROCESSING FACILITIES,
COMPOSTING/CHIPPING AND GRINDING FACILITIES
IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY IN 2015**

No.	Facility Name	Location	SWIS ² No. [SWFP Tier]	Facility Type	Owner	Operator	Thomas Guide	Permitted Daily Intake Capacity ³ (in tpd-6) [1] ⁴
62	Foothill Soils, Inc.	22925 N. Coltrane Street, Newhall, CA 91350	19-AA-5608 [EAN]	Composting Operation	Foothill Soil Inc.	Foothills Soils Inc.	4640-J6	200
63	Greencycle, Inc.	12815 E. Imperial Hwy, Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670	19-AA-1093 [EAN]	Chipping and Grinding Operation	Jones, Gregory M.	Jones, Gregory M.	737-F1	135
64	GS Brothers, Inc.	20331 South Main Street, Carson, CA 90745	19-AA-1066 [EAN]	Composting Operation	GS Brothers, Inc.	GS Brothers, Inc.	764-C4	100
65	GWS, Inc.	10120 Miller Way, South Gate, CA 90280	19-AA-1064 [EAN]	Composting Operation	GWS, Inc.	GWS, Inc.	705-F5	200
66	Harbor Mulching Facility	1400 N Gaffey Street, San Pedro, CA 90731	19-AR-1220 [EAN]	Composting Operation	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation	824-B2	120
67	Lopez Canyon Environmental Center	11950 Lopez Canyon Road, Los Angeles, CA 91342	19-AR-1222 [EAN]	Composting Operation	City of Los Angeles DPW Bureau of Sanitation	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation	482-F7	833
68	North Hills Recycling, Inc.	11700 Blucher Avenue, Granada Hills, CA 91345	19-AR-1232 [RP]	Chipping and Grinding Operation	North Hills Recycling, Inc.	North Hills Recycling, Inc.	481-G7	499
69	Norwalk Industries Green Waste Operation	13780 East Imperial Highway, Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670	19-AA-1062 [RP]	Chipping and Grinding Operation	Norwalk Industries, L.P.	Norwalk Industries, L.P.	737-F1	499
70	Oak Tree Worm Farm Chip and Grind (Compost)	13326 Little Tujunga Canyon Road, Canyon Country (in Santa Clarita), CA 91342	19-AA-1136 [EAN]	Chipping and Grinding Operation	Oak Tree Worm Farm	Oak Tree Worm Farm	4643-C4	200
71	Ornelas Wood Recovery, Inc.	6635 West Avenue F, Lancaster, CA 93536	19-AA-1079 [EAN]	Chipping and Grinding Operation	Ornelas, Ramiro	Ornelas, Ramiro	3924-D6	100
72	Pomona Municipal Chipping and Grinding Operation	1730 E. First Street, Pomona, CA 91766	19-AA-1075 [EAN]	Chipping and Grinding Operation	City of Pomona	City of Pomona	641-D1	100
73	Ralphs Renewable Energy Facility	2201 S Wilmington Avenue, Compton, CA 90220	19-AA-1122 [EAN]	Composting Operation	Ralphs Grocery Company	Ralphs Grocery Company	764-H1	[150]
74	Rent-A-Bin (Chipping and Grinding Operation)	20745 Santa Clara Street, Santa Clarita, CA 91351	19-AA-1097 [EAN]	Small Volume CDI Processing Operation	Randfam	Randfam	4551-C2	199
75	RJ's Alondra Chipping and Grinding Operation	355 W Alondra Boulevard, Gardena, CA 90248	19-AA-1116 [EAN]	Chipping and Grinding Operation	RJ's Demolition and Disposal	RJ's Demolition and Disposal	734-C6	200
76	RJ's Chipping and Grinding Operation	1135 East Florence Avenue, Inglewood. CA 90302	19-AA-1115 [EAN]	Chipping and Grinding Operation	RJ's Demolition and Disposal	RJ's Demolition and Disposal	673-E7	200
77	Van Norman Chipping and Grinding Facility	15751 Rinaldi Street, Granada Hills, CA 91344	19-AR-1226	Chipping and Grinding Operation	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Services	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Services	501-G1	499
SUBTOTAL (COMPOSTING FACILITIES)								5,532
GRAND TOTAL (ALL FACILITY TYPES)								81,696

**TABLE 9-5
LIST¹ OF RAILROAD YARDS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY**

NO.	FACILITY NAME ²	LOCATION/ADDRESS	THOMAS GUIDE	OWNER	OPERATOR ³ /RAIL LINE ⁴	OPERATION TYPE	ON-SITE OVERHEAD/GANTRY CRANES ⁵
1	Bell Yard	2818 South Easter Avenue Commerce, CA 90040	675-G4	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company	Intermodal	Yes
2	La Mirada Yard	14503 Macaw Street La Mirada, CA 90638	737-F4	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company	Manifest ⁶	No
3	Los Angeles (Hobart Yard)	3770 East Washington Boulevard Vernon, CA 90023	675-C2	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company	Intermodal and Manifest	Yes
4	Malabar Yard	2492 East 49th Street Vernon, CA 90058	674-J4	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company	Manifest	No
5	Pico Rivera Yard	7427 Rosemead Boulevard Pico Rivera, CA 90660	676-E7	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company	Manifest	No
6	Redondo Yard	2182 Sacramento Street Los Angeles, CA 90021	634-H7	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company	Storage Yard Only	No
7	Watson Yard	1302 Lomita Boulevard Wilmington, CA 90744	794-F4	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company	Manifest	No
8	Puente Hills Intermodal Facility	2500 Pellissier Place City of Industry, CA 90601	637-D6	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County/Union Pacific Railroad	Intermodal	Yes
9	Los Angeles Junction	4433 Exchange Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90058	675-C3	Los Angeles Junction	Los Angeles Junction	Manifest	No
10	International Transportation Service, Inc.	1281 Pier G Way Long Beach, CA 90802	825-D4	Port of Long Beach ⁷	International Transportation Service, Inc./Pacific Harbor Line	Intermodal	No
11	Long Beach Container Terminal	1171 Pier F Avenue Long Beach, CA 90802	825-B3	Port of Long Beach	Long Beach Container Terminal/Pacific Harbor Line	Intermodal	No
12	Metropolitan Stevedore Company	1045 Pier G Avenue Long Beach, CA 90802	825-C3	Port of Long Beach	Metropolitan Stevedore Company/Pacific Harbor Line	Bulk Terminal ⁸	No
13	Pacific Container – Pier J (North)	1521 Pier J Avenue Long Beach, CA 90802	825-E4	Port of Long Beach	Pacific Container/Pacific Harbor Line	Intermodal	No
14	Pacific Container – Pier J (South)	1521 Pier J Avenue Long Beach, CA 90802	825-E4	Port of Long Beach	Pacific Container/Pacific Harbor Line	Intermodal	No
15	Pier B Yard	1900 Pier B Street Long Beach, CA 90813	795-A6	Port of Long Beach	Pacific Harbor Line	Storage Yard Only	No
16	Pier S Marine Terminal*	2000 West Seaside Boulevard Long Beach, CA 90802	825-A2	Port of Long Beach	Pacific Harbor Line	Intermodal	Yes
17	SSA Terminals – Pier A (Mediterranean)	700 Pier A Plaza Long Beach, CA 90813	794-H7	Port of Long Beach	SSA Long Beach Terminals/Pacific Harbor Line	Intermodal	No
18	TTI/Hanjin Shipping Company (Pier T)	301 Hanjin Road Long Beach, CA 90802	824-J2	Port of Long Beach	Total Terminals International/ Pacific Harbor Line	Intermodal	No

¹ This table is arranged alphabetically by owner names. For the purposes of the Los Angeles Countywide Siting Element and this table, railroad yards include rail yards, intermodal, and rail-loading facilities. A rail yard or railroad yard is a location or facility with complex series of railroad track for storing, switching, sorting, or loading/unloading railroad cars and/or locomotives. Railroad yards have many parallel tracks to keep rolling stock stored off the main line so as to not obstruct the flow of traffic. Railroad yards are normally built with storage capacity for railroad cars while they are not being loaded or unloaded, or are waiting to be assembled into trains. Intermodal means the transport of freight by two or more modes of transportation (e.g., rail to truck, ship to rail, etc.). An intermodal facility is a site consisting of tracks, lifting equipment, paved and/or unpaved areas, and a control point for the transfer (receiving, loading, unloading, and dispatching) of trailers and containers between rail and highway, or between rail and marine modes of transportation. Rail-loading facilities are uni-modal facilities at which goods are loaded directly onto a railcar for rail transport.

² Facilities designated with an asterisk (*) are proposed new facilities.

³ "Operator" means operator of facility.

⁴ "Rail Line" means owner of rail line.

⁵ Overhead/Gantry Cranes are types of cranes that lift objects by a hoist that is fitted in a trolley and can move horizontally on a rail or pair of rails fitted under a beam. These cranes are used to load and unload containers at an intermodal facility.

⁶ Manifest facilities can accept any type of freight car (box car, flat car, gondola, or hopper) but not a container or truck trailer. However, it should be noted that only containers and truck trailers (as used by intermodal facilities) can be utilized to transport solid waste. Therefore, a manifest facility would have to be redesigned in order to handle containerized waste.

⁷ Intermodal facilities within the Port of Long Beach are listed for completeness but are not feasible because of air pollution and environmental concerns.

⁸ "Bulk Terminal Facility" handles the shipping of bulk materials.

**TABLE 9-5
LIST¹ OF RAILROAD YARDS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY**

NO.	FACILITY NAME ²	LOCATION/ADDRESS	THOMAS GUIDE	OWNER	OPERATOR ³ /RAIL LINE ⁴	OPERATION TYPE	ON-SITE OVERHEAD/ GANTRY CRANES ⁵
19	American President Lines -- Global Gateway South	614 Terminal Way Terminal Island, CA 90731	824-F5	Port of Los Angeles ⁹	American President Lines/Pacific Harbor Line	Intermodal	No
20	APM Terminals – Pier 400 (Maersk)	2500 Navy Way Terminal Island, CA 90731	824-G6	Port of Los Angeles	APM Terminals/Pacific Harbor Line	Intermodal	No
21	Pasha Stevedoring & Terminals	802 South Fries Avenue Wilmington, CA 90744	824-E2	Port of Los Angeles	Pasha Properties, Inc./Pacific Harbor Line	Bulk Terminal	No
22	Pier A Yard (Pacific Harbor Lines)	340 West Water Street Wilmington, CA 90744	824-E1	Port of Los Angeles	Pacific Harbor Line	Manifest	No
23	Team Track (Pacific Harbor Lines)	296 South Avalon Wilmington, CA 90744	824-E1	Port of Los Angeles	Pacific Harbor Line	Manifest	No
24	Terminal Island Container Transfer Facility (TICTF)	1000 New Dock Street Terminal Island, CA 90731	824-F3	Port of Los Angeles	Pacific Harbor Line	Intermodal	No
25	West Basin Container Terminal (China Shipping)	2050 John S. Gibson Boulevard San Pedro, CA 90731	824- C1	Port of Los Angeles	West Basin Container Terminal, LLC/Pacific Harbor Line	Intermodal	No
26	West Basin Container Terminal (Yang Ming)	2050 John S. Gibson Boulevard San Pedro, CA 90731	824- C1	Port of Los Angeles	West Basin Container Terminal, LLC/Pacific Harbor Line	Intermodal	No
27	West Basin East – Intermodal Container Transfer Facility*	920 West Harry Bridges Boulevard Wilmington, CA 90744	824- C1	Port of Los Angeles	Trans Pacific Container Service, Inc./Pacific Harbor Line	Intermodal	Yes
28	Aurant Yard	5062 Valley Boulevard Los Angeles, CA 90032	635-F1	Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad	Storage Yard Only	No
29	City of Industry Yard	17255 Arenth Avenue City of Industry, CA 91745	678-G2	Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad	Intermodal and manifest	Yes
30	Dolores Yard	2442 East Carson Street Long Beach 90810	764-J6	Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad	Intermodal	No
31	Los Angeles Intermodal Facility	4341 East Washington Boulevard City of Commerce, CA 90023	675-E3	Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad	Intermodal and Manifest	Yes
32	Gemco Yard	14300 Cabrito Road Van Nuys, CA 91402	532-A3	Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad	Manifest	No
33	Intermodal Container Transfer Facility (ICTF)	2401 East Sepulveda Boulevard Long Beach, CA 90810	795-A3	Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad	Intermodal	Yes
34	J Yard	2100 25th Street Los Angeles, CA 90058	674- J2	Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad	Manifest	No
35	Los Angeles Transportation Center (LATC)	750 Lamar Street Los Angeles, CA 90031	634-J2	Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad	Intermodal	Yes
36	Los Nietos Yard	11394 Los Nietos Road Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670	706-H2	Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad	Manifest	No
37	Manuel Yard	1450 East Road Long Beach, CA 90810	794-J4	Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad	Manifest	No
38	Mead Yard	2402 Anaheim Street Wilmington, CA 90744	794- H6	Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad	Manifest	No
39	Transfer Yard	400 Alameda Street Wilmington, CA 90744	794- F7	Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad	Manifest	No

⁹ Intermodal facilities within the Port of Los Angeles are listed for completeness but are not feasible because of air pollution and environmental concerns.

**TABLE 9-5
LIST¹ OF RAILROAD YARDS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY**

NO.	FACILITY NAME ²	LOCATION/ADDRESS	THOMAS GUIDE	OWNER	OPERATOR ³ /RAIL LINE ⁴	OPERATION TYPE	ON-SITE OVERHEAD/ GANTRY CRANES ⁵
40	Valla Yard	8836 Sorenson Avenue Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670	707-A2	Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad	Manifest	No
41	4th Street Yard	642 South Mission Road Los Angeles, CA 90023	634-J6	Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad	Manifest	No

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**PROPOSED NEW OUT-OF-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILL
LOCATED IN CALIFORNIA**

**FACT SHEET 9-1
EAGLE MOUNTAIN LANDFILL (PROPOSED NEW LANDFILL)**

1. Project Name

Eagle Mountain Landfill

2. Project Proponent

Mine Reclamation Corporation (MRC)

3. Facility Type

Class III landfill

4. Location

60 miles northeast of Indio, in Riverside County, approximately 200 miles east of Los Angeles County along the Union Pacific Railroad.

5. Size

Proposed Disposal Area: 2,164 acres
Total Acreage of Site: 4,643 acres

6. Volumetric Capacity

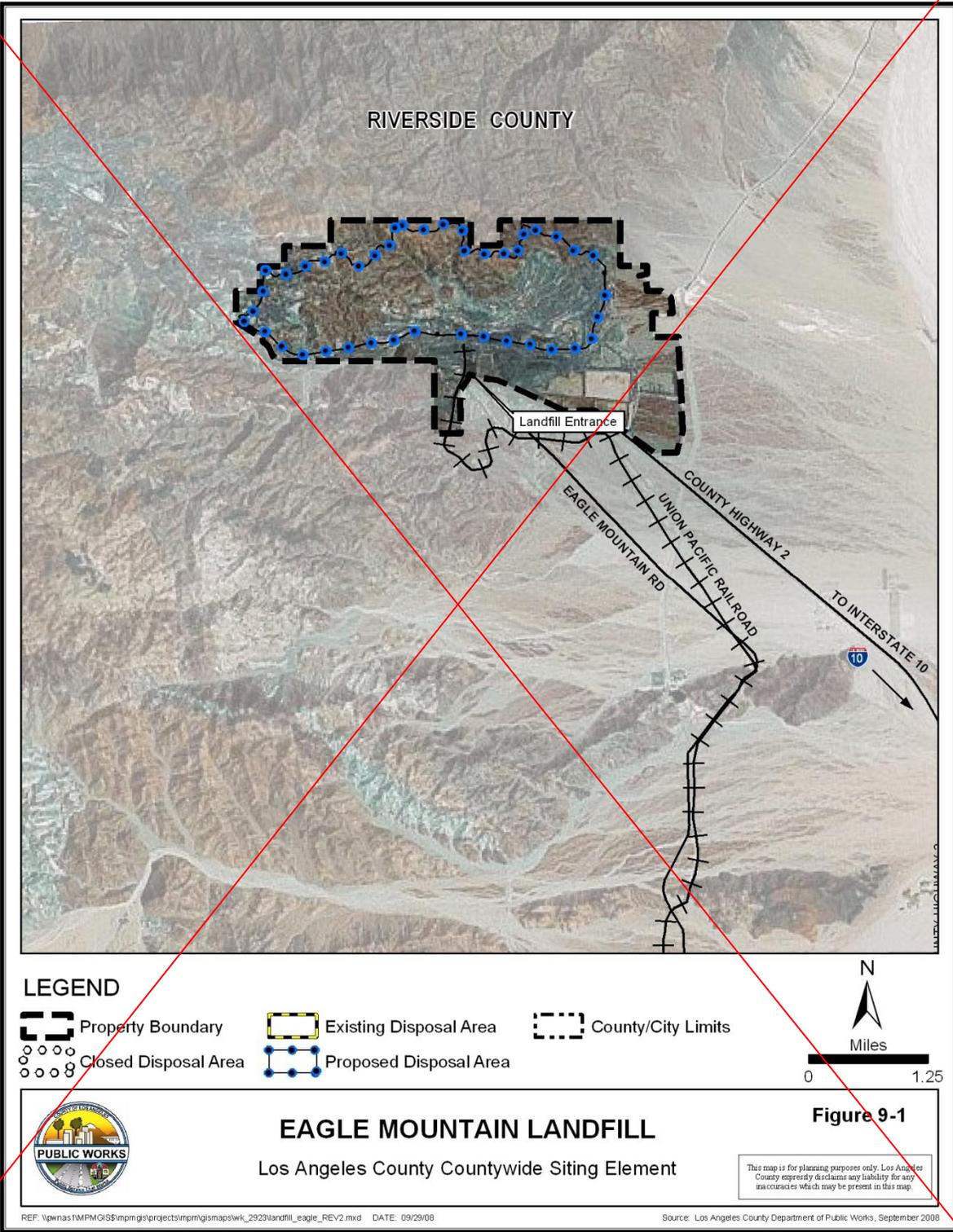
Daily: 10,000 tons (with option to increase to 20,000 tpd in 10 years)
Facility Capacity: 708 million tons

7. Life Expectancy

Approximately 100 years

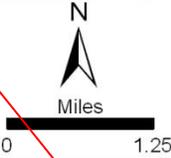
8. Current Status

Eagle Mountain Landfill is a permitted Class III Landfill that is awaiting resolution of federal litigation before it can be developed. The project developer had received all required permits including the Land Use Permit and Solid Waste Facility Permit but recently filed for bankruptcy. The Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles have been in escrow to purchase the project since 2000. The October 31, 2011 bankruptcy filing puts escrow on hold until resolution by the court. The Landfill is permitted to accept 10,000 tpd for the first 10 years with the option of increasing the daily limit to 20,000 tpd after a review of environmental performance.



LEGEND

-  Property Boundary
-  Existing Disposal Area
-  County/City Limits
-  Closed Disposal Area
-  Proposed Disposal Area



EAGLE MOUNTAIN LANDFILL
 Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element

Figure 9-1

This map is for planning purposes only. Los Angeles County expressly disclaims any liability for any inaccuracies which may be present in this map.

REF: \\pwnas1\MPM\GIS\m\pm\projects\m\pm\gis\maps\wk_2923\landfill_eagle_REV2.mxd DATE: 09/29/08 Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, September 2008

**FACT SHEET 9-1
MESQUITE REGIONAL LANDFILL**

1. Project Name

Mesquite Regional Landfill

2. Project Proponent

County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County

3. Facility Type

Class III landfill

4. Location

Approximately 5 miles northeast of Glamis on Highway 78 in Imperial County, and approximately 220 miles southeast of the metropolitan Los Angeles area.

5. Size

Proposed Disposal Area: 2,290 acres
Total Acreage of Site: 4,250 acres

6. Volumetric Capacity

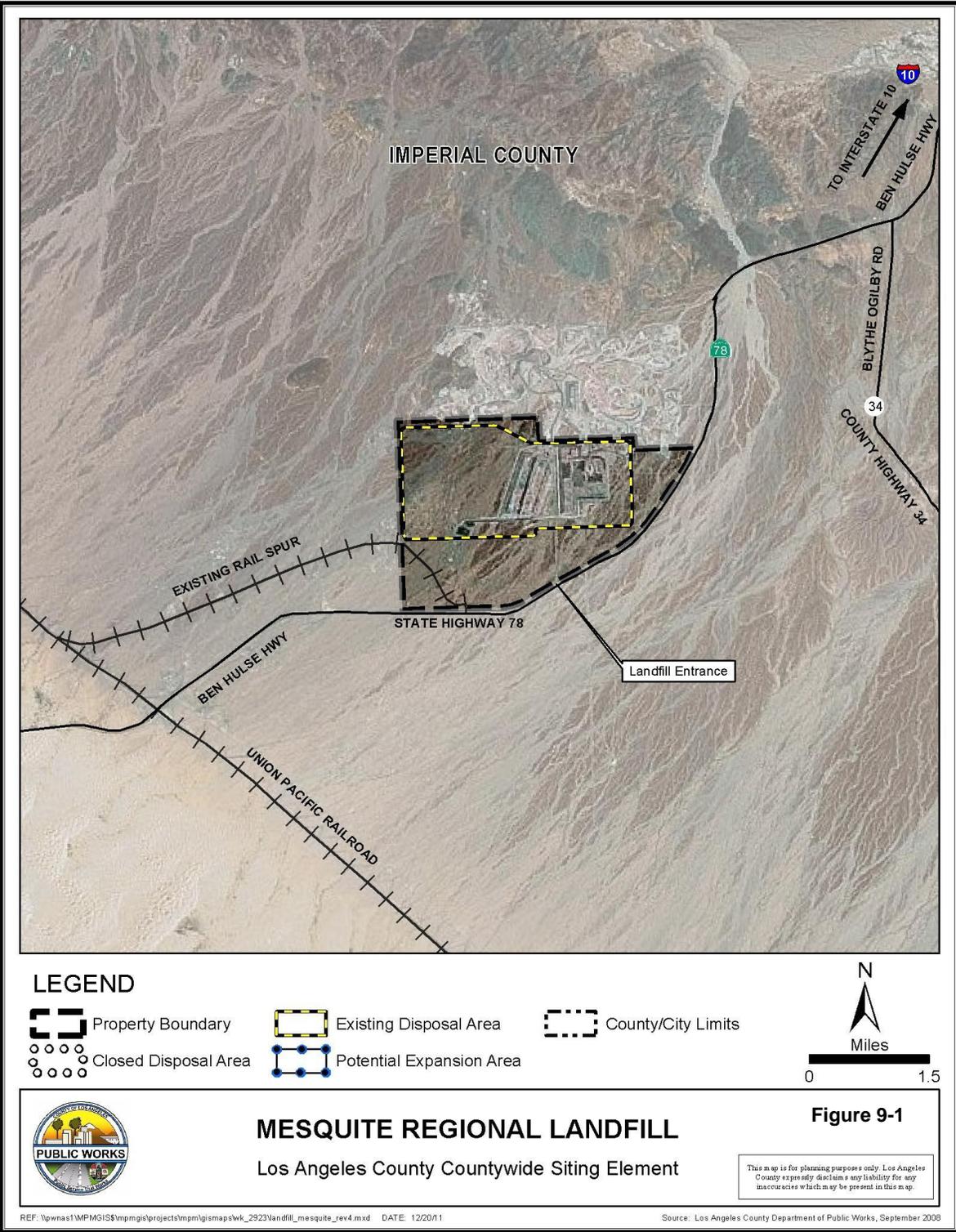
Daily: 20,000 tons (permitted)
Facility Capacity: 600 million tons (1.1 billion cubic yards)
In-Place Density: No information available

7. Life Expectancy

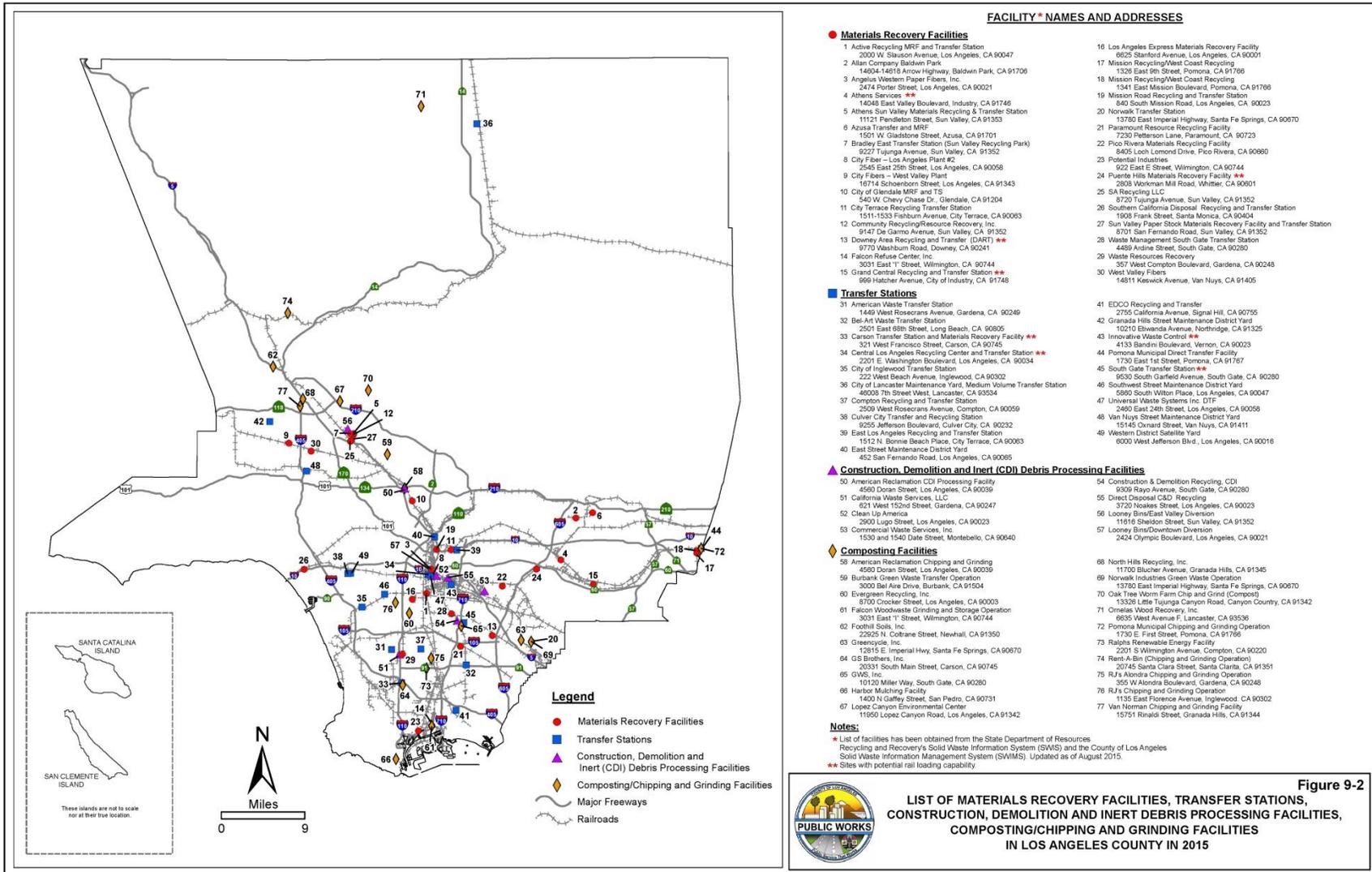
74 years

8. Current Status

The Landfill is fully permitted and capable of receiving refuse by truck. The site rail yard and spur is complete and the site is capable of receiving waste by rail.



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FACILITY* NAMES AND ADDRESSES

- **Materials Recovery Facilities**
- 1 Active Recycling MRF and Transfer Station
2000 W. Skatston Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90047
- 2 Allan Company Baldivin Park
14604-14616 Arrow Highway, Baldwin Park, CA 91706
- 3 Angeles Western Paper Fibers, Inc.
2474 Porter Street, Los Angeles, CA 90021
- 4 Athens Services ***
14048 East Valley Boulevard, Industry, CA 91748
- 5 Athens Sun Valley Materials Recycling & Transfer Station
11121 Pendleton Street, Sun Valley, CA 91353
- 6 Azusa Transfer and MRF
1501 W. Gladstone Street, Azusa, CA 91701
- 7 Bledsoe East Transfer Station (Sun Valley Recycling Park)
9227 Tujunga Avenue, Sun Valley, CA 91352
- 8 City Fiber - Los Angeles Plant #2
2545 East 20th Street, Los Angeles, CA 90058
- 9 City Fibers - West Valley Plant
16714 Schoenborn Street, Los Angeles, CA 91343
- 10 City of Glendale MRF and TS
540 W. Chevy Chase Dr., Glendale, CA 91204
- 11 City Terrace Recycling Transfer Station
1511-1533 Fishburn Avenue, City Terrace, CA 90003
- 12 Community Recycling/Resource Recovery, Inc.
9147 De Carmo Avenue, Sun Valley, CA 91352
- 13 Downey Area Recycling and Transfer (DART) ***
8770 Washburn Road, Downey, CA 90241
- 14 Falcon Refuse Center, Inc.
3031 East T Street, Wilmington, CA 90744
- 15 Grand Central Recycling and Transfer Station ***
969 Hatcher Avenue, City of Industry, CA 91748
- **Transfer Stations**
- 31 American Waste Transfer Station
1449 West Rosecrans Avenue, Gardena, CA 90249
- 32 Bel-Air Waste Transfer Station
2501 East 89th Street, Long Beach, CA 90805
- 33 Carson Transfer Station and Materials Recovery Facility ***
321 West Francisco Street, Carson, CA 90745
- 34 Central Los Angeles Recycling Center and Transfer Station ***
2201 E. Washington Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90034
- 35 City of Inglewood Transfer Station
222 West Beach Avenue, Inglewood, CA 90302
- 36 City of Lancaster Maintenance Yard, Medium Volume Transfer Station
46008 7th Street West, Lancaster, CA 93304
- 37 Compton Recycling and Transfer Station
2509 West Rosecrans Avenue, Compton, CA 90059
- 38 Culver City Transfer and Recycling Station
8255 Jefferson Boulevard, Culver City, CA 90232
- 39 East Los Angeles Recycling and Transfer Station
1512 N. Bonnie Beach Place, City Terrace, CA 90003
- 40 East Street Maintenance District Yard
452 San Fernando Road, Los Angeles, CA 90065
- ▲ **Construction, Demolition and Inert (CDI) Debris Processing Facilities**
- 50 American Reclamation CDI Processing Facility
4500 Doran Street, Los Angeles, CA 90039
- 51 California Waste Services, LLC
521 West 152nd Street, Gardena, CA 90247
- 52 Clean Up America
2900 Lugo Street, Los Angeles, CA 90023
- 53 Commercial Waste Services, Inc.
1530 and 1540 Date Street, Montebello, CA 90640
- ◆ **Composting Facilities**
- 58 American Reclamation Chipping and Grinding
4500 Doran Street, Los Angeles, CA 90039
- 59 Burbank Green Waste Transfer Operation
3000 Bel Aire Drive, Burbank, CA 91504
- 60 Evergreen Recycling, Inc.
8700 Crocker Street, Los Angeles, CA 90003
- 61 Falcon Woodwaste Grinding and Storage Operation
3631 East T Street, Wilmington, CA 90744
- 62 Foothill Soils, Inc.
2325 N. Coltrane Street, Newhall, CA 91350
- 63 Greencycle, Inc.
12615 E. Imperial Hwy, Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670
- 64 GS Brothers, Inc.
20331 South Main Street, Carson, CA 90745
- 65 GWS, Inc.
10120 Miller Way, South Gate, CA 90280
- 66 Harbor Mulching Facility
1402 N. Gaffey Street, San Pedro, CA 90731
- 67 Lopez Canyon Environmental Center
11950 Lopez Canyon Road, Los Angeles, CA 91342
- 68 North Hills Recycling, Inc.
11700 Blucher Avenue, Granada Hills, CA 91345
- 69 Norwalk Industries Green Waste Operation
13780 East Imperial Highway, Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670
- 70 Oak Tree Aborn Farm Chip and Grind (Compost)
13326 Little Tujunga Canyon Road, Canyon Country, CA 91342
- 71 Oriuela Wood Recovery, Inc.
8635 West Avenue F, Lancaster, CA 93536
- 72 Pomona Municipal Chipping and Grinding Operation
1730 E. First Street, Pomona, CA 91766
- 73 Ralphs Renewable Energy Facility
2201 S. Wilmington Avenue, Compton, CA 90220
- 74 Rent-A-Bag (Chipping and Grinding Operation)
20745 Santa Clara Street, Santa Clarita, CA 91351
- 75 RJA Alonra Chipping and Grinding Operation
365 W. Alonra Boulevard, Gardena, CA 90248
- 76 RJA Chipping and Grinding Operation
1133 East Florence Avenue, Inglewood, CA 90302
- 77 Van Norman Chipping and Grinding Facility
15751 Rinaldi Street, Granada Hills, CA 91344
- 16 Los Angeles Express Materials Recovery Facility
8625 Stanford Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90001
- 17 Mission Recycling/West Coast Recycling
1326 East 8th Street, Pomona, CA 91766
- 18 Mission Recycling/West Coast Recycling
1341 East Mission Boulevard, Pomona, CA 91766
- 19 Mission Road Recycling and Transfer Station
840 South Mission Road, Los Angeles, CA 90023
- 20 Norwalk Transfer Station
13780 East Imperial Highway, Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670
- 21 Paramount Resource Recycling Facility
7230 Patterson Lane, Paramount, CA 90723
- 22 Pico Rivers Materials Recycling Facility
8405 Loch Lomond Drive, Pico Rivera, CA 90680
- 23 Potential Industries
922 East E Street, Wilmington, CA 90744
- 24 Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility ***
2805 Workman Mill Road, Whittier, CA 90601
- 25 SA Recycling LLC
8720 Tujunga Avenue, Sun Valley, CA 91352
- 26 Southern California Disposal Recycling and Transfer Station
1908 Frank Street, Santa Monica, CA 90404
- 27 Sun Valley Paper Stock Materials Recovery Facility and Transfer Station
8701 San Fernando Road, Sun Valley, CA 91352
- 28 Waste Management South Gate Transfer Station
4469 Ardine Street, South Gate, CA 90280
- 29 Waste Resources Recovery
357 West Compton Boulevard, Gardena, CA 90248
- 30 West Valley Fibers
14811 Keswick Avenue, Van Nuys, CA 91405
- 41 EDCO Recycling and Transfer
2755 California Avenue, Signal Hill, CA 90755
- 42 Granada Hills Street Maintenance District Yard
10210 Edwanda Avenue, Northridge, CA 91325
- 43 Innovative Waste Control ***
4133 Bandini Boulevard, Vernon, CA 90023
- 44 Pomona Municipal Direct Transfer Facility
1730 East 1st Street, Pomona, CA 91767
- 45 South Gate Transfer Station ***
9533 South Garfield Avenue, South Gate, CA 90280
- 46 Southwest Street Maintenance District Yard
5860 South Wilton Place, Los Angeles, CA 90047
- 47 Universal Waste Systems, Inc. DTF
2480 East 24th Street, Los Angeles, CA 90058
- 48 Van Nuys Street Maintenance District Yard
15145 Overland Street, Van Nuys, CA 91411
- 49 Western District Satellite Yard
8000 West Jefferson Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90016
- 54 Construction & Demolition Recycling, CDI
8030 Rayo Avenue, South Gate, CA 90280
- 55 Direct Disposal CSD Recycling
3723 Ina Street, Los Angeles, CA 90023
- 56 Looney Bros/East Valley Diversion
11916 Sheldon Street, Sun Valley, CA 91352
- 57 Looney Bros/Downtown Diversion
2424 Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90021

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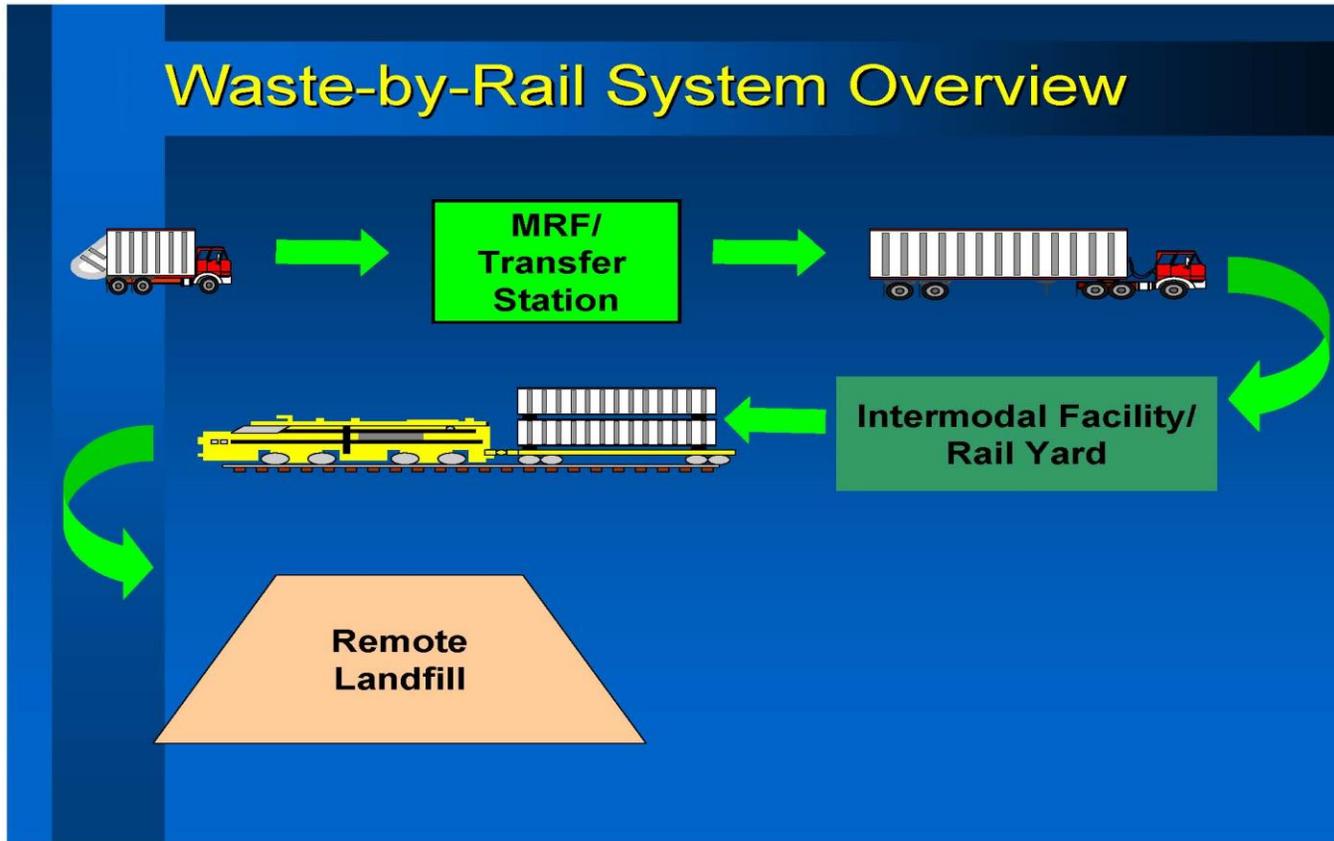
Survey/Mapping and Property Management Division, Mapping and GIS Services Section



Figure 9-2
LIST OF MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITIES, TRANSFER STATIONS,
CONSTRUCTION, DEMOLITION AND INERT DEBRIS PROCESSING FACILITIES,
COMPOSTING/CHIPPING AND GRINDING FACILITIES
IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY IN 2015

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FLOWCHART 9-1
WASTE-BY-RAIL SYSTEM OVERVIEW



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